

X  
**Miss Casely-Hayford  
Dies on Gold Coast**

*Jan 29*  
FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (ANP)—Miss Gladys May Casely-Hayford, a talented musician and composer, the daughter of Mrs. Adelaide Casely-Hayford, died recently in Accra, Gold Coast. Both mother and daughter were educated in England and travelled extensively in the United States.



pany beat three embezzlement indictments handed down here against him last week. He did it by the simple expedience of turning on the gas jets in his lavishly appointed bungalow and taking his life.

The indictments against Maynard listed sums of \$260, \$500 and \$280 respectively as being embezzled or fraudulently converted from the Jones Valley Finance Company to Maynard's own use. Several investors, however, reportedly have stated that they personally lost sums up to \$25,000 or more which place the "rumor figure" at less than \$82,000 in leakage.

Maynard's body was found Tuesday, clad only in pajamas, in the bed of the backroom of his residence where he lived alone. Wednesday he was to meet the board of directors of the company which he helped organize in 1945. On the same day the Jefferson County Grand Jury returned the embezzlement indictments against him.

#### INDICTMENTS LOST

The jury is believed not to have known of the suicide when it returned the indictments.

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, president of the company; John M. Coar, T. L. Crowell, accountant; H. Herzberg, certified public accountant; Williard I. Hill, and Thomas Stewart were listed in the indictments as witnesses against Maynard. Authorities report they have no alternative other than to now drop the case against Maynard from the court docket.

A lavish entertainer and generous host, the nationally known Greek letter fraternalist, was visited by friends from all sections of the country. He was grand keeper of records and seals for Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. Police authorities placed Maynard's death at between 10 P. M. Tuesday, and 12 A. M. Wednesday.

#### TRIED TO BORROW CASH

It is known also that Maynard had been making an attempt to borrow money from a local resident, apparently in an effort to cover up his defalcations. Failing in this, he took his life.

Another angle developing Wednesday evening is the fact that some party or parties forced their way into Maynard's swank Ellsberry Sub-division home at 1105



WILLIAM R. MAYNARD

... no trial, now

Twenty-fourth Avenue, and plundered the premises looking for valuable papers. The mattress of the bed on which he had taken his life was upturned, drawers rifled and the floors littered with personal belongings.

His jewelry, gun and clothes were reportedly undisturbed.

In March, 1947, the Greater-Birmingham Negro Business League honored Maynard as the "Business Man of the Year" and in 1941 his fraternity awarded him its scroll of honor. He entered the field of finance in 1929 shortly after his graduation from Morehouse College and he also held two law degrees from Chicago University.

#### SERVED JAIL TERM

Prior to coming to Birmingham in April, 1945, Maynard had been serving a prison term in connection with financial entanglements at a bank at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The bank later failed.

Maynard's mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Morris Maynard of Atlanta, arrived in Birmingham last Thursday and transported his body back to Atlanta for burial.

*family used in 12-8-50*  
WILLIAM R. (Bill) MAYNARD - 46-year-old financier who was found Wednesday morning gassed to death in his fashionable Ellsberry Sub-Division home, 1105 24th Ave. No. His death was ruled a suicide. He was facing three embezzlement charges returned Wednesday by a Jefferson County Grand Jury in connection with a total of \$1,104.60 allegedly wrongfully taken from the Jones Valley Finance Company. There loomed a possibility that an investigation would be made into his death despite the findings of Coroner Joe Hilderbrand. It has been heard that from \$72,000 to \$80,000 was missing.

*Ala*  
ga Fraternity Official

## Former Banker Victim of Gas

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—William R. Maynard, 46, bachelor and general manager of the Jones Valley Finance Com-



# Birmingham Bachelor Declared A Suicide

Special To The Atlanta Daily World  
BY EMORY O. JACKSON  
Editor, Birmingham World

Meet in Birmingham Wednesday.  
They are scattered throughout the  
country.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) —  
William R. Maynard, dubbed the  
1946 "Man of the Year" by the  
Greater Birmingham Negro Busi-  
ness League, took his life at his  
swanky bachelor home here Tues-  
day night a few hours before a  
Jefferson County Grand Jury an-  
nounced three indictments on em-  
bezzlement charges.

Deposed General Manager of the

**William Maynard**

**Overcome By Gas**

**In His Apartment**

Jones Valley Finance Company  
which he helped to organize in  
1945, he died of asphyxiation between  
10 p. m. and 12 a. m. Tuesday night  
at his residence, 1105 24th Avenue  
North. Jets of the expensive gas  
stove in his luxurious home had  
been left wide open. His body was  
found crumpled in the bed af-  
ter investigating officers worked a  
half hour in pressing their way  
into the locked house.

Coroner Joe Hilderbrand return-  
ed a finding of suicide. A number  
of friends suspected foul play but  
this theory has been apparently  
ruled out.

Maynard was born in Atlanta,  
Georgia, on March 29, 1904. He  
held a bachelor degree from More-  
house College and two law degrees  
from Chicago University. He was  
awarded the Omega Psi Phi Fra-  
ternities scroll of honor in 1941. He  
began to work in the financial  
field in 1929.

Two Birmingham leaders spon-  
sored Maynard when he came out  
of prison in 1945 in connection with  
irregularities which wrecked a bank  
at Tuskegee Institute.

He was Grand Keeper of Records  
and Seal for the Omega Psi Phi  
Fraternity and a member of the  
Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

His mother, Mrs. Mary Ann Mor-  
ris Maynard, lives in Atlanta. She  
was due in Birmingham Thursday  
to make funeral arrangements.  
Davenport and Harris Funeral  
Home is in charge of the body.

Stockholders of the Jones Valley  
Finance Company were scheduled to



## Tribute To A. L. Holsey Given By Powell At Rotary Club Meeting

*News 29 Ala*  
 Tribute to the late A. L. Holsey, Macon County attuned to harm as a valuable citizen of this community was paid by Floyd Powell at the meeting of Tuskegee Rotary Club last week. Mr. Powell's remarks, in part, were as follows: "In the death of A. L. Holsey, who for 36 years was associated with the office of the principal and the president of Tuskegee Institute, the community and the City of Tuskegee lost a valuable citizen. This good man, in his everyday walks down the highway of life, performed a splendid service to humanity in his determination to keep alive and healthy a wonderful understanding between the folk of Tuskegee and the Tuskegee Institute."

"Dr. Patterson, in talking with me, paid him this tribute: I am happy to say that I know of no one on the staff of Tuskegee Institute who was more continually conscious of the importance of friendly relationships between the citizens of Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute. He was alert to every opportunity to build good will, including the extension of invitations to every worthwhile occasion held on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. I am sure his influence for good will be generally missed."

*29 Ala*  
 I agree with these fine expressions of Dr. Patterson. I knew personally of many fine acts of the deceased which tended to cement more deeply the friendly relationships between Tuskegee and Tuskegee Institute. During his association with Dr. Washington and with Dr. Moton he performed splendid services and his record of worthwhile achievement was continued under the present regime of Dr. Patterson. So, I take time out today to stress the need of such good men as A. L. Holsey. I personally, who knew this man's sincerity and good-

*Missed*



*29 ALBON L. HOLSEY*

Nationally known Tuskegee official who was buried there last week. Assistant to the president of the school and secretary of the trustee board. Mr. Holsey was for years moving spirit in the affairs of the National Negro Business league. He was one of the best known men within the race.

## Albon Lewis Holsey

*29 Ala*  
 Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, who died last week will probably be best remembered for his contribution to business.

*After American*  
 A former postal clerk who gave up a secure fixed income to enter the hazardous field of retailing, Mr. Holsey was for years secretary of the National Negro Business League. He was also founder of the Colored Merchants' Association (CMA) a national organization of small retail grocers.

*2-4-58*  
 To him, the most important problem facing colored people in America was the "bread and butter" problem. He was a firm believer in the power of advertising and of collective buying and in 1931 received the Harmon Award for his contribution to small business.

*Business*  
 Mr. Holsey had no patience with people who said that they did not read colored newspapers and did much to direct the attention of national advertisers to them as profitable media for getting across the story of their products.

As secretary of the board of trustees at Tuskegee, he was closely associated with the late Dr. Robert R. Moton and came to know intimately such industrial and mercantile giants as the late Julius Rosenwald from whom he received many valuable business pointers.

If he left us no other lesson than that our buying power is more closely related than anything else to our economic liberation, he has made a lasting contribution to our future advancement.

## HOLSEY BURIED AT TUSKEGEE WITH FITTING CEREMONIES

*Black Dispatch*  
 Hundreds of Friends Arrive From All Over Nation to Pay Last Respects

## PATTERSON DELIVERS EULOGY TO DECEASED

*29 Ala*  
 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Albon L. Holsey, one of the most popular figures ever to treat the Tuskegee campus, was buried last week among the rolling hills which he loved so well.

One of the outstanding men of the nation in his field, Holsey rests in Tuskegee, the Institute campus, not far from the grave of the founder of the famous school, Dr. Booker T. Washington. Despite outside offers for better jobs in the public relations field, Holsey had over the years chosen to remain at the institute which he helped publicize as one of the nation's best known institutions of learning.

Messages of condolence and memorialization are still being received by members of his family and by school officials. Telegrams and letters from former associates and former Tuskegee students from all parts of the world were coming in.

President F. D. Patterson delivered the official eulogy of the institute in which he pointed out that, "No statement of whatever length could effectively reveal the fullness of his contributions to Tuskegee institute, his race and the nation."

Hundred of friends were on hand from all over the country to pay final tribute to Mr. Holsey. Individuals and organizations with whom he had been active sent messages of hope and sympathy to his family.

The National Hotel and Restaurant association, the National Negro Business league, the National Housewives league, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Negro press were but a few of the organizations represented at his funeral.

Serving in the capacity of assistant to the president of Tuskegee institute at the time of his fatal illness Holsey was carrying on many duties. He was editing

To these must be added his regular and exacting duties as secretary of the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee institute. "Truly his 36 years of matchless service to Tuskegee institute spread over its three administrations will serve as a lasting inspiration to those of us left to mourn his passing," Dr. Patterson stated.





**THE LATE MR. ALBON L. HOLSEY**

The late Mr. Albon L. Holsey passed at the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama January 16, 1950. Mr. Holsey was a true friend to the Editor of The Murfreesboro Union and was always interested in her work at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

His death came as a severe shock to graduates and friends everywhere who felt his death very keenly. *Jan. 16-50*

Professor William Rogers, a loyal graduate of the Tuskegee Institute and instructor here at Holloway High School, share with the Editor of The Murfreesboro Union with profound sorrow, the passing of this great and noble character.

In the ending of this beautiful life at the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama every graduate of Tuskegee and friend who knew this great soul have lost a true friend. His good deeds will be a monument and his memory will be like that of Dr. Booker T. Washington, Dr. R. R. Moton and Dr. George Washington Carver; will be cherished and his record of service will live on forever and as years roll on he will continually and increasingly be regarded as among the outstanding characters of American history.

The glory of his life which came to an end was its dedication to the service to mankind. His name shall rest in the hearts of all who knew and heard of him. He made Tuskegee Institution better by having lived and served there.

Mrs. Ruth Jackson of Birmingham represented the National Housewives League at the recent funeral of its founder the late Albon Holsey at Tuskegee Institute.

The resolution read on that occasion was one of the most appropriate heard. *Wash. Review*

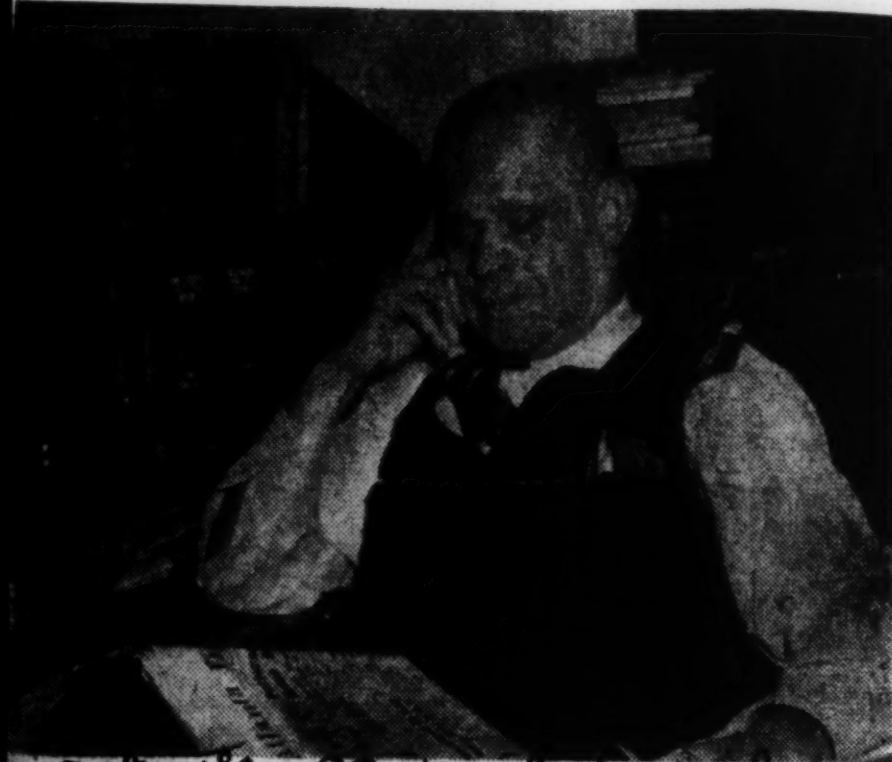
The forty odd local housewives organizations scattered throughout the nation and elsewhere is one of the great monuments to Mr. Holsey, the other being his undying loyalty to Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Moton and F. D. Patterson during the 37 years he was affiliated with Tuskegee Institute. *Jan. 2-10-50*

One long time leader at Tuskegee said Mr. Holsey was one of those persons who are loyal to his boss right or wrong and respectfully tries to right him when wrong.

Proof of his value to Dr. Patterson was indicated by the fact that the great Tuskegee president broke down and cried as he tried to say a few words at the funeral.

Mrs. Jackson was accompanied to Tuskegee by Mrs. Nic... and the Editor of this newspaper.





*Atlanta, Ga. Daily World*  
**SERVED THREE TUSKEGEE PRESIDENTS** — Shown here is Albon L. Holsey, Assistant to the President of Tuskegee Institute, who died early Monday morning at the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. This picture, taken in Atlanta at the home of President and Mrs. Harry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary, shows Mr. Holsey peering over a copy of The Atlanta Daily World and working out plans for handling the coverage of the inauguration of Dr. Richardson as the 10th President of the Seminary. Mr. Holsey was a close friend to the Richardsons.

## Death Claims Albon Holsey

**TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE (SNS)** — Albon L. Holsey, Assistant to the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees at Tuskegee Institute, died at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Monday morning, after a brief illness. His career covered thirty six years at Tuskegee where he served as Secretary during the last two years of Dr. Booker T. Washington's Administration, Executive Secretary of the National Negro League from 1921 to 1945. At the time he became ill he was busy preparing for the fiftieth Anniversary of that Organization, which will be held at Tuskegee next August.

A native of Athens, Georgia, and graduate of Atlanta University, he began his career as business manager of the Crisis Magazine under the editorship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He later went to the National Training School, Durham, North Carolina, to serve as business manager.

the Field of Business." He was on leave from the institute from 1931 to 1944 to serve with the information section of the Southern Division of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration (Now Production and Marketing Administration).

He is author of numerous articles on Business and Economic Conditions among Negroes. He wrote regularly for the Associated Negro Press and many daily papers.

Upon the announcement of his death, President F. D. Patterson said, "Mr. Holsey rendered distinguished service to Tuskegee Institute, and his passing is an irreparable loss."

Mr. Holsey is survived by his wife, Mrs. Basiline Boyd Holsey; a sister, Miss Annie Holsey of Baltimore, and two brothers, Augustus J. Holsey of Baltimore; and Crosby Holsey of Cleveland.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at ten o'clock from the Institute Chapel.

### Ex-Adviser To Carver Succumbs At Tuskegee

*Atlanta, Ala.*  
**TUSKEGEE, ALA., Jan. 18.** — Prof. Albon L. Holsey, former director of publicity for Tuskegee Institute, died at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital Monday morning after a brief illness.

Holsey had served for 36 years at Tuskegee during the administrations of Dr. George Washington Carver, Dr. R. R. Moton, and Dr. F. D. Patterson. At the time of his death, he was assistant to the president, and secretary of the institute board of trustees.

He had received many honors in his field, including the Harmon Gold Medal for "achievements in the field of business," in 1930.

Survivors include his widow, a sister, and two brothers. Funeral services will be held Thursday at 10 a.m., from the institute chapel.

### Albon L. Holsey, 66, Official at Tuskegee

*Special to World-Telegram and The Sun.*

**TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 18.** — Funeral services will be held at 10 a. m. tomorrow in the chapel of Tuskegee Institute for Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president and secretary to the board of

trustees at the institute. Mr. Holsey, a Negro, died Monday at the age of 66.

Mr. Holsey attended Tuskegee and later went to New York as advertising manager of The Crisis, a publication of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1929 he organized a chain of 253 Negro-operated grocery stores known as the Colored Merchants Assn. He served as assistant at various times to three Tuskegee presidents, including the late Booker T. Washington.

### Veteran Official

### At Institute Is

### Taken By Death

*News 29*  
**Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president and secretary to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute, died at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital early Monday morning after a brief illness.** Funeral services were held Thursday at 10 a.m. at the Institute Chapel.

His career covered 36 years at Tuskegee where he served as secretary during the last two years of Dr. Washington's administration, executive secretary to Dr. R. R. Moton, and assistant to President F. D. Patterson. A. L. Holsey was one of the most widely known men of his race.

A native of Athens, Ga., and graduate of Atlanta University, he began his career as business manager of the Crisis Magazine under the editorship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. He later went to the National Training School, Durham, North Carolina, to serve as business manager.

Coming to Tuskegee Institute in 1914, he had held many important positions. He served as executive secretary of the National Negro Business League from 1921 to 1945. At the time he became ill he was busy preparing for the fiftieth Anniversary of that or-

ganization, which will be held at Tuskegee next August.

In 1930 he received the Harmon gold medal for "achievements in the field of business." He was on leave from the Institute from 1938 to 1944 to serve with the information section of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Basiline Boyd Holsey; a sister, Miss Annie Holsey, of Baltimore; and two brothers, Augustus J. Holsey of Baltimore; and Crosby Holsey, of Cleveland.

### ALBON L. HOLSEY PASSES AT AGE 67

**TUSKEGEE Institute, Ala.** — (ANP)—Albon L. Holsey, 67, assistant to the president and secretary to the board of trustees of Tuskegee institute, died in John Andrew Memorial Hospital here Monday morning after a brief illness.

Mr. Holsey's career covered 36 years at Tuskegee where he served as secretary to Dr. Emmett J. Scott and President R. R. Moton and as assistant to President F. D. Patterson. He was one of the most widely known men within the race, his career having brought him in contact with the greatest figures in the race and the nation.

Mr. Holsey, a native of Athens, Ga., and a graduate of Atlanta University, was business manager of the Crisis magazine during the early editorship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Later, he served as secretary to Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes.



## Albon Lewis Holsey

## Albon Holsey Dies After Brief Illness

Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, who died last week will probably be best remembered for his contribution to business.

A former postal clerk who gave up a secure, fixed income to enter the hazardous field of retailing, Mr. Holsey was for years secretary of the National Negro Business League. He was also founder of the Colored Merchants' Association (CMA) a national organization of small retail grocers.

To him, the most important problem facing colored people in America was the "bread and butter" problem. He was a firm believer in the power of advertising and collective buying and in 1931 received the Harmon Award for his contribution to small business.

Mr. Holsey had no patience with people who said that they did not read colored newspapers and did much to direct the attention of national advertisers to them as profitable media for getting across the story of their products.

As secretary of the board of trustees at Tuskegee, he was closely associated with the late Dr. Robert R. Moton and came to know intimately such industrial and mercantile giants as the late Julius Rosenwald from whom he received many valuable business pointers.

If he left us no other lesson than that our buying power is more closely related than anything else to our economic liberation, he has made a lasting contribution to our future advancement.

**TUSKEGEE.**—Albon L. Holsey, 67, assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, died here Monday after a brief illness.

Holsey had been associated with the institute for 36 years. He served as secretary to Emmet J. Scott and President R. R. Moton. He was a native of Athens, Ga., a graduate of Atlanta university and business manager of Crisis magazine during its early editorship of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. Later he served as secretary to Presidents Dr. James E. Shephard.

Survivors include a wife, Mrs. Basilese Boyd Holsey; a sister, Miss Annie Holsey; two brothers, Augustus J. Holsey of Baltimore, and Crosby Holsey of Cleveland.



## Assistant Tuskegee President Buried

Assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Albon L. Holsey died there Monday after a week's illness.

Funeral services were held there Thursday morning and the body was interred on the college grounds. He was a native of Athens, Ga.

Mr. Holsey is survived by his wife, Mrs. Basiline Holsey; a sister, Miss Annie Holsey of Baltimore; and two brothers, Crosby of Cleveland, Ohio; and Augustus Holsey of Baltimore.

## BUSINESS REVIEW

By William A. Occomy

"And let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us: and establish thou the work of our hands upon us: ye the work of our hands establish thou it. Psalm 90, 17.

### Albon L. Holsey

AS THE beauty of the Lord our God rests on the spirit of Albon L. Holsey the deceased, the work of his hands shall be established, honored and glorified.

It was in the early part of 1924 that I first met Mr. Holsey who was then personal secretary to Major Moton, late president of Tuskegee. The deceased was in New York City with Dr. Moton who was on an important mission. We talked about the future of the Negro in business. At that time he expressed the hope and optimism that the future was pregnant with prolific opportunities for substantial advancement of Negroes in the world of commerce.

IT WAS AGAIN in 1929 that I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Holsey at the National Negro Business League convention in Indianapolis, Ind.

He invited me to appear on the program as a speaker on "Business Education and the Negro." At that convention he was pleased with the large gathering. He worked arduously to make the conference an outstanding achievement. His vigorous handshake and bubbling enthusiasm reminded me of Holsey as being a bundle of energy. He was dynamic.

For several years he worked and labored steadily as secretary of the National Negro Business League.

HIS PRIMARY AIM was to make this organization an efficacious element in the national life of the Negro. He was the prime initiator of several research undertakings fostered by the League.

Albon Holsey was always planning to make the Negro Business League as effective in the life of the Negro, as the United States Chamber of Commerce is influential in the economic life of the nation.

As secretary, he handled a voluminous correspondence for which he was inadequately compensated. But his task was a labor of joy: the fulfillment of an ideal: the realization of a noble objective, and the ultimate freedom of a people from the bonds of economic slavery.

THE SECRETARY OF the National Negro Business League extended his movements and operations.

He contended that the Negro should not merely sit in councils and deliberate or cogitate. The Negro should act. He should enter the economic arena. He should mobilize his forces, extend his operations and concentrate his attack on the business front.

Soon after this awakening, Albon Holsey's name was in the trade and business journals as a promoter and organizer of a vast chain of stores to be operated and patronized by Negroes.

THE BUSINESS WEEK, in particular, carried several items on the growth of this enterprise. One week one or two trucks were purchased; another week an additional store was added to the thriving concern.

Pictures were seen of stores having new and modern equipment, of customers lining up to purchase goods, of clerks in clean and attractive uniforms giving courteous service.

What was the ultimate result of the undertakings or the reasons of its sudden disappearance is largely unknown. What needs to be remembered, though, is that the man, Holsey, dared step into the economic arena with his faith and with the courage of his convictions.

HE ENTERED A highly competitive field where huge aggregation of capital was unique and unusual.

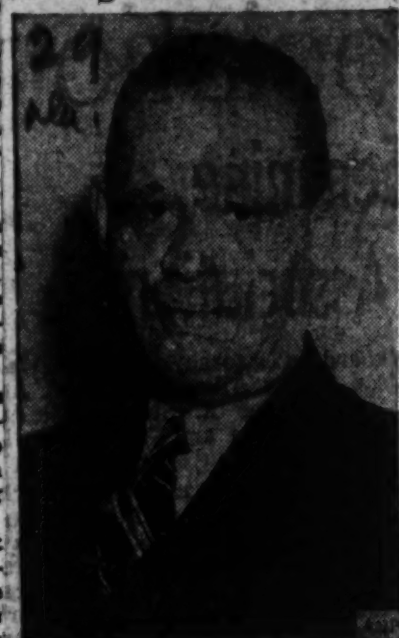
When the history of Negro business is written, the name of Albon Holsey will loom large as a practical pioneer of an extensive marketing project.

The secretary of the League was always ready to help others. If businessmen wrote to him with problems he would always give them a prompt and practical solution. If young men corresponded with him concerning opportunities in business, he was constantly willing to assist them.

Washington, D. C., as assistant to Washington's secretary. From 1916 to 1936, he served as secretary to Dr. R. R. Moton and wrote of campaign publicity under Dr. F. D. Patterson.

Between 1936 and 1944, Holsey served the Agriculture Department while on "loan" from Tuskegee. He returned to the Alabama campus in 1944, and served as assistant to the president, in charge of publicity, and secretary of the board of trustees.

## Tuskegee Trustee Buried



Albon L. Holsey, assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., died here Monday after a brief illness. He was a member of the trustee board who was buried last week.

## Bury Holsey At Tuskegee

**TUSKEGEE, Ala.**—Albon Lewis Holsey, 66, who spent 36 years of his life in service to Tuskegee Institute, was buried in the chapel cemetery Thursday, following his death January 16.



ARIZONA TO HOLD BENEFIT:

# Steamboat, Trainer of Joe Gans, Dies

PHOENIX, Ariz. (ANP)—Old Steamboat, 88, famed boxing trainer of champions and also one-time great stage dancer, made his final trip last week. The man who made such men as dancer Bill Robinson and boxers Joe Gans and Jack Johnson great died on Friday,

Thus one of the most colorful men in both the 19th and 20th century boxing and entertainment worlds, said farewell to life as he lived it. Born Horace Taylor in Staunton, Va., he gained his name Steamboat while working on the waterfront around Norfolk, Va. It was while working on steamboats traveling between Norfolk and Baltimore he learned to dance—entertaining the crew and passengers just for the fun of it.

## Fought Joe Gans

Practicing numerous steps on rocking boats he developed what was called a rocking wing style of tap dance. Out West in San Francisco he gained his greatest fame on the stage at the turn of the century. Later on he taught the comparative youngster, Bill Robinson, the art of holding his hips down while dancing. He also taught the late Bojangles how to change routines and still remain on balance.

It was the boxing world, however, in which Steamboat gained recognition as an immortal trainer. As a pioneer in the early days of boxing when fighters and promoters often had to run from police and sometimes from the crowds, he trained Joe Gans, one of the great lightweight champions of all times; Jack Johnson, Harry Wills, and Joe Jeannette. In his later days he taught several fancy pointers to John Henry Lewis, former light-heavyweight champion.

He instilled in Sam Langford and Jack Johnson the flat-foot style of balance which made them so effective.

## Popular in Arizona

Steamboat came to Arizona in 1910, two years before it was admitted to the union. Since then he has been an institution as far as fighters, young and old are concerned. Nobody in this area can think of the Phoenix Garden here without also thinking of Steamboat. He has worked there as trainer, matchmaker, caretaker, doorman, promoter—you name the job, he had it.

When Steamboat died he left no money and no relatives. He did,

however, leave thousands of friends. The Arizona Athletic Commission is giving a benefit promotion in his honor, Jan. 27.

Today, all that remains of the man that is an Arizona institution, are memories by folks of all ages—at the Rice Hotel where everyone knew his every little habit—among the young people whom he inspired—among the older people who revered him.



## Hospital Founder Dies

*Ark*  
LITTLE ROCK — (ANP)— Mrs. Lena L. Jordan, registered nurse and founder of the Lena Jordan hospital, passed away at her home here last week at the age of 66.

A native of Georgia, who received her nurses training at Charity hospital, Savannah, Ga., Mrs. Jordan lived in Little Rock for 30 years. She was head nurse at the Missouri State Penitentiary hospital, before beginning her own medical institution. *10-21*

It was in May, 1932, that she purchased a tract of land and organized a home for crippled children. The hospital had its beginning at the home and moved to new quarters in 1942.

### National Hospital Day

Last May on National Hospital day, she was honored for her "40 years of service in the nursing field and her contributions in helping members of her race."

The hospital is a 20-bed institution equipped for general surgery, medical and obstetric care. It is open to all Negro patients whether they are able to pay or not.

The hospital also operates a nurse-training school. Under Mrs. Jordan's program, girls were brought from the rural areas, where they had no chance for an education and given work to do at the hospital while attending school. Clothes, board and *small* salary were *paid* these girls.

### Nurse-Trainees

Approximately 25 nurse-trainees have gone through college with this help. Some entered business college, others went to high school and still others pursued college careers. Each nurse-trainee receives a practical nurses' certificate for service.

Mrs. Jordan is survived by her husband, P. H. Jordan; one granddaughter, two great grandchildren, three sisters, and a brother.



## Ex-Mate Opens Fight Over Ivie's Estate

over her estate. Marques Neal, a former husband, has been in the courts for more than a year claiming his money built the \$75,000 apartment building owned by Miss Anderson.

Before her death, Miss Anderson denied Neal had any money in the property, and she also had their Yuma, Ariz., marriage in 1948 annulled.

## Famed Star Succumbs In Los Angeles

Soared To Fame As Vocalist With Duke Ellington Band

By International News Service  
LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Ivy Anderson, one of the country's top singers, is dead.

Miss Anderson, 45, died in her Los Angeles apartment Wednesday, December 28, following a three-week illness from an asthmatic condition. She had been sent home after spending six days in a hospital when her condition appeared to improve.

However, she suffered a relapse early Wednesday and died within a few hours. Her physician said her condition was aggravated by smog.

Miss Anderson—Mrs. Walter Collins in private life—was discovered in 1922 by Fanchon and Marco in San Francisco. She became their prodigy and later appeared in several motion pictures.

Miss Anderson's greatest fame came after she joined Duke Ellington's band in 1929 and sang at the Cotton Club in New York. She remained with the Duke for 13 years, making many recordings, including her famous "I Got It Bad and That Ain't Good."

She had been filling engagements chiefly up and down the West Coast since 1942.

## Death Claims Ivy Anderson



Ivy Anderson, famed singer who rose to great heights as song stylist with Duke Ellington's Orchestra, died last Thursday at Los Angeles.

## Thousands Attend Ivie Anderson's Funeral On Coast

LOS ANGELES—Last Tuesday, Ivie Anderson made her final appearance. In the words of Rev. H. Mansfield Collins, "let us not look on her burial as an end but instead as her last performance among us."

Indeed Ivie Anderson was one of the most beloved personalities in the theatrical profession and a singing favorite of two continents. It was a fitting tribute then, that thousands of relatives, friends and fans paid their respect in seeing Ivie off.

Family, friends and fans alike wiped tears from their eyes as Hollywood actress Louise Beavers read the obituary and spoke of colorful career in which the former Duke Ellington vocalist brought joy to the heart of the many who thrilled to her songs.

Miss Anderson who died at her home on December 28 following a short illness, was internationally known for her dynamic personality and stirring songs. There are many left behind who will attest to the generosity of Miss Anderson and the comfort in calling her friend.

Ivie's last appearance was a solemn one. Rev. John L. Brannham, and Rev. Clayton D. Russell each paid tribute to the girl whose voice had brought joy to so many.

Hazel Chatman gave a beautiful rendition of "The Lord Is My Shepherd," Marguerite Chapman sang "When I've Done the Best I Can," and a solo was done by Josephine Cooper. Rev. H. Mansfield Collins did the reading of the eulogy.

Pallbearers, numbered among some of Ivie's closest friends, Freddie Jenkins, himself with Duke Ellington's band during Ivie's reign as queen, was one of the pall bearers along with Billy Rowe, New York newspaperman; Leslie Scott, Paul Howard, band leader Les Hite, Harvey O. Brooks, songwriter.

There were also six honorary pallbearers among whom were, Curtis Mosby, Willie Smith, Orlen Levy, Julius Crouch, Zutty Singleton, and Paul Kelsh.

The list of theatrical and otherwise notables which attended this farewell appearance include many names which themselves at one time or other have shared the spotlight. To mention a few who paid their last respects: Nellie

Lutcher, Peppy Prince, Amanda Randolph, Jay Loft-Lynn, Sam McDaniels, Bardu Ali, Joel Fluel, Rosemond Clinton, Marie Bryant, Betty Treadwell, Mae Johnson, Flora Washington, Helen Hume, Betty Jones, Louise Brooks, Edgar Hayes, Mrs. Dooley Wilson and Joe Louis.

## Eddie Green's Death

The world of the stage, screen and radio has lost one of its shining stars in the recent death of Eddie Green of Duffy's Tavern in Los Angeles. The famous comedian achieved notable success in "The Hot Mikado" on Broadway, where Eddie tried his luck and was well rewarded.

A heart ailment struck Green down and kept him from the bright lights for more than a year. He died at the age of 49, at the height of a brilliant career. He was a versatile actor and comedian who had teamed up with Ed Gardner in the Tavern. He also played other parts in radio shows, although he started and made a name for himself in vaudeville in Chicago.

The untimely death of the famous star, who was said to have been born in Baltimore, will leave a host of friends and admirers on the mourners' bench. His audience was of national size. He gave life and laughter to his profession, to his associates, and to those for whom he played. There is no doubt that he will be missed and that his place as a star of radio, stage and screen will remain empty for many years to come. He gave the best of which he was capable, and more than that no one should ask of his fellowman.

### IVIE ANDERSON

LOS ANGELES—Even before final rites were held Tuesday for Ivie Anderson, nationally known singer for many years with Duke Ellington's orchestra, a fight started



Noted Comedian

# Bury Eddie Green



THE EDDIE GREENS

*one is missing*

By CHES WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES — There's a solemn sadness at "Duffys Tavern" and a vacant hanger behind the inner door. It's because the little man with the big head and the whining voice who made millions laugh and forget their cares—just won't be coming around any more.

With the soft organ tones of "I'll Be Seeing You" reflecting his favorite sentiments, the loyal friends of Eddie Green paid a final tribute to a great comedian in the beautiful Angelus Funeral Chapel here Saturday morning.

The beloved star of "Duffys Tavern," who captivated radio listeners for nine years, took his final call last Tuesday after a heart attack. He had been ailing a long time.

As the Rev. H. Mansfield Collins put it, "Eddie Green has pushed the shadows away and brought sunshine into the lives of many. Yes, Eddie played his part well on the stage of time."

Devoted friends like Hattie McDaniel, with tears streaming down her cheeks; Andy Razaf, Ivan Browning, E. C. Alexander, the Rev. George Garner, U. S. Thompson, Connie Rae, Clinton Rosemond and Hazel

Van Lulerah were there to pay a solemn final tribute to their cherished pal.

The deceased was born in Baltimore, Aug. 16, 1896. He started his stage career as a musician and magician. He also worked on the "Amos and Andy" radio program and at one time directed Sepia Productions. He is survived by his widow, Norma, and two daughters.



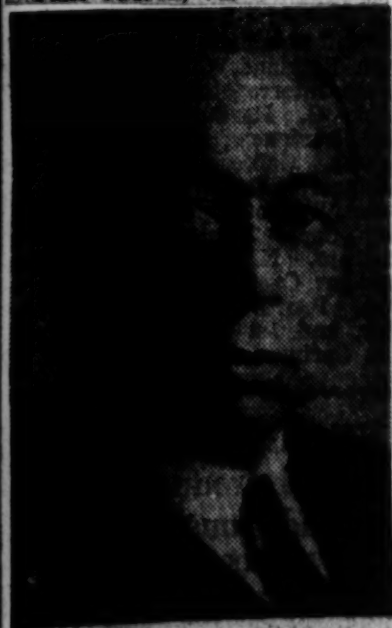
**Roscoe Conklin Bruce**

This writer regrets the lack of notice or tribute on the occasion of the burial of Roscoe Conklin Bruce on August 19. For more than a decade Mr. Bruce headed the colored part of the school system of Washington, D.C., and only a few school people were at his funeral.

Bruce was the son of the only Negro who occupied a seat in the United States Senate, and from his father we learn he contributed greatly while in the halls of Congress. His son, the late Roscoe C. Bruce, was a talented graduate of Harvard University and one of the youngest persons to hold an administrative post in the Washington school system. He was a first assistant superintendent at 30.

E. B. HENDERSON.

Falls Church, Va.



ROSCOE C. BRUCE, Sr.

**HELPED REORGANIZE SCHOOL:**

# Roscoe C. Bruce Sr.

## Buried in Capital

The body of Roscoe Conklin Bruce, 71, prominent in the public school system of Washington for 16 years, was brought to the capital from New York City on Thursday by the McGuire Funeral Home. Survivors include three children, Roscoe C. Bruce Jr.; Burrill Bruce, an attorney of New York City, and a daughter, Clara, who was at one time married to Barrington G. Winger.

The late Mr. Bruce was married to the former Miss Clara Burrill of Washington, who died several years ago. A graduate of Radcliffe College and Boston University, she was a well-known lawyer.

Only child of the late Senator Blanche K. Bruce, who was Recorder of Deeds and Registrar of the Treasury, he was born in Washington in 1879.

Mr. Bruce received the A.B. degree with honors from Harvard University, where he was a Phi Beta Kappa man.

Mr. Bruce began his work in the field of education as director of the academic department at Tuskegee Institute, during the time of Booker T. Washington, serving there from 1902 to 1906.

**Assistant Superintendent 15 Yrs.**  
In 1906 he joined the public schools of the District, as supervising principal. In 1907 he was appointed assistant superintendent, holding that position until June 1, 1922, when he resigned.

After leaving the Washington system, Mr. Bruce was principal of a high school in West Virginia until 1927, when he became manager of the Dunbar Apartments in New York City.

After leaving the Dunbar Apartments in the late 30's, he became engaged in various promotional and private real estate activities.

**Helped Re-organize Schools**  
Although Mr. Bruce had been away from Washington for more than a quarter of a century, he was recalled vividly by many of those who had worked with and around him.

Robert Mattingly, principal of Cardozo High School, extolled Dr. Bruce as "a very brilliant and very able and congenial person."

Mr. Mattingly told the AFRO that when Mr. Bruce entered the school system in 1906 as supervising principal, he was secretary of the board of examiners.

He said that Dr. Bruce's most specific contribution was laying the foundation for the school system as organized under the Organic Act of 1906.

Until that time, Mr. Mattingly stated, there was a Board of Education for the white schools and a board for the colored, with superintendents heading each.

**Extolled by Judge Cobb**

Also paying tribute to him was James A. Cobb, former Municipal Court judge, who told the AFRO, "I knew Roscoe Bruce ever since he came out of Harvard."

"I knew him while he was an administrator at Tuskegee and represented him as his lawyer when he

learned that Washington ever had a colored assistant superintendent," Mr. Cobb stated, adding:

"In my opinion, he was one of the ablest educators, white or col-



D.C.

Attorney Charles H. Houston

**Charles H. Houston**

Within the professional lifetime of Charles H. Houston, a profound and significant change took place in the emancipation of American Negroes. He was one of the principal architects of this change. His great gifts as a lawyer were devoted from the beginning of his career to an unremitting battle to win for Negroes genuine equality before the law. Formidable statutory barriers of discrimination on grounds of race crumbled under the skill and stubbornness of his onslaught. It is a tragedy that he could not have lived to see the final victory of the cause he championed and did so much to win.

An outstanding student at the Harvard Law School—he was the first Negro editor of the Harvard Law Review—and later vice dean of the School of Law at Howard University, he served as special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He led the successful appeal to the courts in the restrictive covenants cases culminating in a decision by the Supreme Court two years ago that such covenants are unenforceable by either State or Federal courts. And he was in the forefront of the effort to secure equal educational opportunities for Negroes in State universities. Whites no less than Negroes must mourn the death of this crusader for a principle that lies at the heart of American democracy.

**Civil Rights Leader Dies**

Funeral services were scheduled to be held Wednesday at the Howard University Chapel in Washington, D. C., for Charles Hamilton Houston, nationally known civil rights attorney, who died April 22 at Freedmen's Hospital in Washington after a six-months illness.

**Charles Hamilton Houston**

The legal profession lost one of its most distinguished members and the nation lost one of its most tireless foes of white supremacy in the death last week of Dr. Charles H. Houston in Washington.

That he died at 54 is evidence that he sacrificed health as well as wealth in the service of a cause which continually burned within him.

A scholar, and a painstaking researcher. Dr. Houston, nevertheless, was no theorist. He was a practical man who had the courage of his convictions. If he believed in an idea, nothing could sway him from it.

Two examples come to mind.

Back in 1934, Dr. Houston, then acting dean of the Howard University law school, in correspondence with General Douglass MacArthur, then chief of staff in the U. S. War Department, gave the lie to the general's unguarded statement that "there was no race discrimination in the U. S. Army and never would be any." And he was right.

Again in 1945, he resigned from President Truman's Fair Employment Practice Committee in protest of the President's blocking of a directive to the Capital Transit Company ordering the employment of colored bus and street car operators.

Dr. Houston frequently clashed with other members of the District School Board when he felt that they were not serving the best interests of all the citizenry. He did not bite his tongue.

He appeared frequently before Congressional committees to argue in behalf of anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and FEPC legislation. He was a friend of education and organized labor. His most notable U.S. Supreme Court victories came in the Gaines case opening the University of Missouri law school in 1938 and the restrictive covenant housing cases in 1948.

Marylanders will always have a warm place in their hearts for him because he led the fight which opened the University of Maryland law school back in 1936. He also led the fight to open the Pratt Library training classes to women of all races.

From his sick bed he learned last week that his argument before the Maryland Court of Appeals had resulted in victory for Miss Esther McCready who has sought admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing.

His work as special counsel for the NAACP and for railway workers kept him continually on the go. Often when his father was asked: "Where's Charley?" the reply would be: "Out somewhere saving the race."

Yet for all of this, Dr. Houston seldom received more than pittance of his real worth. Last year, the Baltimore NAACP gave him a plaque in appreciation of his many services.

The national NAACP, however, would do well to honor him posthumously with the Spingarn Medal. We can think of no other person who more richly deserved it.



OF FAR-REACHING EFFECT:

# Houston's Victories Helped Race, Nation

The victories won by Dr. Charles H. Houston in courts throughout the nation had and will have a far-reaching effect on the history not only of the race but of the country.

Recognized as one of the nation's top Constitutional lawyers, Dr. Houston has only prosecuted many of the cases which led to fuller rights for minority groups but also served as adviser in practically all of those handled by the NAACP.

Enumerating all the cases in which he figured would require a book, but here are six which might be considered among the most important.

## OPENED U. OF MD. LAW SCHOOL

**MURRAY CASE**—Ruling handed down by city court in Baltimore in 1935, and upheld by the opening of the University of Maryland School of Law forced Maryland Law School to admit Murray.

**GAINES CASE**—Ruling, first of kind handed down by the U.S. Supreme Court, in 1938, declared that a State must provide equal training for its colored residents within the State's boundaries. The Court sent the case back to Missouri to be tried on its merits in lower court, but Lloyd Gaines, petitioned, had disappeared and was never thereafter located.

**PRATT LIBRARY CASE**—Ruling by U. S. Court of Appeals at Richmond, 1945, ordered the Pratt Library (Baltimore) to open its training course to Miss Louise Kerr, on the grounds that a public supported institution cannot operate as a private agency.

## HELPED R.R. MEN

**TUNSTALL CASE**—Ruling handed down by district court in Norfolk, Va., and upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in October, 1947, ordered the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers to represent Tom Turstall and other colored railroad firemen on the grounds that if a union is the sole bargaining agent for a craft of workers it must represent all of the workers.

Review requested by Brotherhoods denied by U.S. Supreme Court.

**RESTRICTIVE COVENANT CASES**—In a unanimous opinion handed down in 1948, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Federal and State Courts may not enforce

restrictive covenants which bar persons from owning or occupying property because of race or color.

**Based in Federal Rights Aid**  
Because the District of Columbia is not a State, and the Federal courts which have jurisdiction there are not State courts, the decision in the two District cases handed by Mr. Houston was based on the Federal Civil Rights act which gives the same property rights to all citizens, regardless of color.

The other two cases originated in St. Louis and Detroit.

**M'CREADY CASE**—In the first test of racial discrimination in Maryland since the Murray Case, ruled April 14, 1950, that the University of Maryland must admit Miss Esther McCready and that the State cannot require a colored student to accept a scholarship at an out-of-State institution for courses offered to white students within the State.

That ruling virtually nullifies the Southern Regional Education Compact fostered by Southern Governors.

## Attorney Houston Dead. 54

**WASHINGTON**—Atty. Charles H. Houston, 54, nationally known civil rights crusader, died Saturday afternoon at Freedmen's Hospital. He had been ill of pneumonia since last October.

Attorney Houston, the son of a slave, was born in Washington, D.C., and the late Mrs. Mary Ethel Houston, had a long, colorful civic and legal career. He was born in Washington, Sept. 3, 1895, took his bachelor's degree at Amherst College and the LL.B. from Harvard in 1922, where he became the first Negro editor of the Harvard Law Review and the first to take the Doctor of Juridical Science at the University.

His widow and son, Mrs. Henrietta Houston and Charles H. Jr.,



ATTY. CHARLES HOUSTON

6, were in Baton Rouge, La., at the time of his death.

## WAS DEAN AT H. U.

He also won the Sheldon Traveling Scholarship at Harvard for a year's study abroad and did post-graduate work at the University of Madrid, Spain.

Mr. Houston was admitted to the District Bar in 1923 and entered practice here with his father. The firm for a while also included former Virgin Islands Governor William H. Hastie, who is now Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit.

The deceased was vice dean at the Howard University Law School from 1929 to 1935. He also had been special counsel for the NAACP and later a member of its national legal committee; general counsel of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and the International Association of Railway Employees.

## RESIGNED FEPC POST

In 1940, he was named vice president of the American Council of Race Relations. Appointed by President Roosevelt as member of the President's FEPC in 1944, Attorney Houston wrote a sharply worded resignation to President Truman in December, 1945.

He charged that President Tru-

man blocked issuance of an FEPC directive which recommended changes in the biased policies of Washington's Capital Transit Street Car Company.

Perhaps Mr. Houston's greatest and most significant legal victory was the successful campaign to abolish racial restrictive real estate covenants. It was won in May, 1948, when the U. S. Supreme Court declared such covenants unenforceable under either state or Federal laws.

## FOUGHT DUAL SCHOOLS

Last week when the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled that the state school of nursing must accept a colored applicant, the decision represented a victory in a case launched by Mr. Houston.

Other far-reaching cases won by Mr. Houston include the celebrated Steele-Tunstall decision in 1944, the Donald Murray case and the Gaines case. Before illness curtailed his activities, he gave most of his time and attention to cases against the District's segregated school system, sponsored by Washington's Consolidated Parents Group, Inc.

Three years ago, a group of Washington citizens launched a serious, well-planned campaign for his appointment as D. C. commissioner. The effort was strongly supported by whites and Negroes, but the President

reappointed Gov. V. Mason.



# Truman Tributes Deceased Houston

*Memphis, Tenn. Wash*

Praised For "Invaluable"

Counsel To Many Causes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Funeral services for Charles Hamilton Houston, nationally prominent lawyer, were held Wednesday afternoon from Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University. Burial was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Only one message was read at the services. It came from President Truman and was addressed to Mr. Houston's widow.

"In the death of your devoted husband a career of rare achievements and great usefulness has come to a close," Mr. Truman wrote. The President praised Mr. Houston's "strength of conviction" and integrity, which, he said, made "invaluable" the counsel he brought to the "many good causes" he advocated.

Heading the mourners, which overflowed the chapel, were Associate Justice of other courts, members of the bar and prominent persons from various walks of life.

## JOHNSON TRIBUTE

A glowing tribute was paid Mr. Houston by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University for the services he rendered the university in converting the law school from an unaccredited, part-time evening law school to an accredited, full time day law school. He described Mr. Houston as the first young colored man to come to the faculty of the law school after having secured the most eminent preparation in the law.

In obtaining a faculty for the day law school, Dr. Johnson disclosed, Mr. Houston telegraphed several of the leading law schools of the country asking for the names of their colored graduates, who had entered the schools with "high-grade" bachelor degrees and had graduated in the upper tenth of their classes.

## C. H. Houston, Negro Leader, Attorney, Dies

*He died at 29*  
Headed N. A. A. C. P. Legal Committee; Quit Truman Board Over Jim Crowism

*Wash. 4-26-50*  
WASHINGTON, April 25.—A

funeral service for Charles Hamilton Houston, Negro leader and chairman of the national legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, will be held here at 1 p. m. tomorrow at Howard University Chapel. Mr. Houston, who was fifty-four, died Saturday at the Freedmen Hospital.

As an attorney practicing in Washington, Mr. Houston devoted much of his time to the fight against racial discrimination. Lawyers, he believed, were social engineers responsible to society. In this cause, he fought in particular, for an anti-lynching bill, for equal rights for Negroes in southern universities, for fair employment practices and for the elimination of housing restrictions.

In the N.A.A.C.P., he was credited with planning a modern legal program when he was the only lawyer on the staff. For a short time in 1945, Mr. Houston was a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, resigning in protest to a decision by President Truman which he said denied the committee the chance to end discrimination in Washington's transportation system.

Born in Washington, Mr. Houston was graduated from Amherst College in 1915. He received his law degree at Harvard Law School in 1922 after having served as a

Civil Rights Advocate



Charles Hamilton Houston, second lieutenant in the A. E. F. during World War I. He entered his father's law firm, now Houston, Houston & Hastie, in 1924, maintaining his connection with it throughout his service to the N. A. A. C. P. He was also vice-leader of the Howard University Law School from 1929-'35, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P. from 1935-'40 and vice-president of the American Council on Race Relations since 1944.

Mr. Houston was general counsel for the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen & Locomotive Firemen and of the International Association of Railway Employees. He was a former member of the District of Columbia Board of Education, and a member of the National Bar Association, the National Lawyers Guild, Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Alpha. He lived at 3611 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington. Surviving are his second wife, Mrs. Harrietta Williams Houston, a son, Charles H. Houston Jr., and his father, William LePre Houston.

## Charles H. Houston Dies In Washington

WASHINGTON—Overtaxed by his untiring efforts to insure for Negro Americans their basic constitutional rights, Charles H. Houston, one of America's foremost civil rights attorneys, died suddenly at Freedmen's Hospital here, a victim of a heart ailment. He had been hospitalized off

and on for the past six months. Distinguishing himself as a legal champion for the rights of oppressed people of whatever race, creed, color or national origin, Mr. Houston built up an enviable record throughout the nation where shocked beneficiaries of his legal brilliance mourn his untimely passing. He had been practicing law for 26 years, and was head of the law firm of Houston, Houston, and Waddy.

Only his law partner, Joseph C. Waddy, his physician, Dr. Edward Moziq, and a nurse, were with him at the end. His wife, Mrs. Henrietta Houston, recovering from an illness, was with her sister in Baton Rouge, La.

Mr. Waddy said Attorney Houston appeared to have been getting along very well and was in excellent spirits only a few hours before his death. Waddy had gone to the hospital for a regular visit. He arrived to find Houston in the throes of an acute coronary attack. The end was almost instantly, he said.

Mr. Houston first attracted national attention in the famous Crawford case rising in Leesburg, Va., which marked the beginning of legal action in the civil rights field by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, where he served as special counsel from 1935 to 1940. As NAACP special counsel, he developed the groundwork for the education cases which have been successfully defended by the organization in recent years. In his defense of equal educational opportunities, he won for Negroes the right to attend the Maryland University Law School, and the right to equal educational facilities in Missouri through the famous Gaines case. He defended the right of Miss Esther McReady to be admitted to the University of Maryland School of Nursing which was decided in her favor last week by the Court of Appeals of Maryland.

As general counsel for two Negro railroad brotherhoods, Mr.

Houston challenged the discriminatory employment practices of the all-powerful railroad brotherhoods. And in a series of court decisions, including one in the U.S. Supreme Court, won for them equal protection of job security rights. Only last fall, he had a House Labor Subcommittee, headed by Congressman Adam C. Powell (D., N.Y.), call representatives of the brotherhoods on the carpet to defend remaining employment discrimination which they now practice. In doing so, he made their entire hate-ridden employment policies and practices a matter of public record.

Houston was one several prominent lawyers who successfully argued the racial restrictive covenant cases before the Supreme Court, winning a decision which prohibits State courts from enforcing racial restrictive housing covenants which serve to herd Negroes into racial housing ghettos.

He was a member of President Roosevelt's wartime Fair Employment Practices Committee and resigned in protest when Mr. Roosevelt refused to issue an order forcing Capital Transit Company to hire Negroes at a time when they were advertising for workers because of the acute manpower shortages. He also was one of the guiding figures on the National Committee on Segregation in the nation's capital which, two years ago, released a condemning report on segregation in Washington.

He was a friend to exploited workers, and concerned himself with the employment problems of Mexican, Latin American, and Neis workers in this country. Prophetically, only last week, Senator Matthew Neeley (D., W.Va.) entered into the Congressional Record excerpts of three articles written by Mr. Houston which bared the anti-Negro attitude of Robert Denham, general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, and recommended his dismissal.

Mr. Houston was born in Washington. He did his undergraduate work at Amherst College where



He graduated Phi Beta Kappa. In 1923, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science at Harvard to become the first Negro on which the institution had ever conferred the degree. He also distinguished himself by becoming the first member of the race ever to edit the Harvard Law Review. In 1924, he completed special post-graduate work at the University of Madrid, Spain, where he studied on a Sheldon traveling fellowship. The same year, he entered the law firm of his father, William H. Houston, who has practiced law in Washington since 1892. Federal Judge William H. Hastie also was a former member of the firm, resigning when he was named to the judicial bench. Mr. Houston was dean of Howard University Law School for six years, beginning in 1929.

Passing up the lucrative field of criminal law practice, Mr. Houston devoted his entire legal practice to the civil rights field. Approximately 50 per cent of the firm's time went for the defense of civil rights cases for which no fee was charged. The firm operates under a cardinal principal to never turn away any individual for lack of funds where it is clear an injustice has been done.

Aside from his legal practice, Mr. Houston devoted all the time he could spare defending civil rights through published articles. It was this tremendous volume of work which cut him down in his prime last October when he was rushed to Freedmen's with a heart attack. Although he was able to resume practice for a short period, his failing health forced him to return in February where he remained until his death last Saturday. He was 55 years of age.

Mr. Houston was chairman of the NAACP's legal committee, a vice president of the National Lawyers' Guild, a member of the National Bar Association and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. He served as an officer in the U. S. Army in World War I. He is survived by his wife, a son, Charles Jr., 6, and his 80-year-old father. Funeral plans have not been announced pending Mrs. Houston's arrival from Louisiana.



# Brilliant Legal Career Ended

## Far-reaching Rulings

## Credited to Him

## WAS JUST 54

## Death Sudden,

## Was Alone at Time

## WASHINGTON — (NNPA)

A brilliant career in an untimely ending last Saturday afternoon when Charles Hamilton Houston, nationally prominent lawyer, died.

His death occurred at 2:15 p.m. in Freedmen's Hospital. It was due to a sudden heart attack. Although Mr. Houston had been ill since October 13, and hospitalized for most of the time, his death was unexpected. He was 54 years of age.

Funeral services for Dr. Houston will be held at Rankin Chapel, Howard University, at 1 p.m. Wednesday. The body will rest at McGuire's Funeral Home, 1820 Ninth St., N.W.

Born on Sept. 3, 1885, the son of William LePre and Mrs. Mary H. Houston, he is survived by his father, his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Williams Houston; a son, Charles J., 6; an uncle, Dr. Ulysses Houston, and an aunt, Mill Clotill Houston, retired teacher.

His first wife was the former Miss Margaret Gladys Moran, from whom he was divorced in the thirties.

## Got Better, Suffered Relapse

At the time Mr. Houston first became ill, physicians said he would have to give up work for at least six months. During the early period of his hospitalization, only immediate members of his family were permitted to see him. He was not even permitted to listen to the radio.

## Alone at Time of Death

He apparently was on the road to recovery and had begun visiting his office for an hour or two a day when he suffered a relapse and was again hospitalized.

No members of his family were with at the time of his death. His father, William L. Houston, was leaving their law office to visit him.

His wife, the former Henrietta

Williams, and a 6-year old son to the University of Missouri Law School.

Charles H. Houston was visiting her at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La. his most conclusive and outstanding legal victory, but it was not a graduate of Dunbar High School.

A native of Washington, he was here, Amherst College and Harvard Law School. He was inducted into Phi Beta Kappa at Amherst.

While at Harvard, he became the first colored law student to be one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review, and the first colored student to be awarded the degree of doctor of jurisprudence by the school.

Later Joined by Hastie He won the Sheldon Traveling Fellowship at Harvard, for a year's study abroad. During that time he took postgraduate work at the University of Madrid in Spain.

Admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1924, he entered law practice with his father under the firm name of Houston and Houston.

Later, Judge William H. Hastie, formerly governor of the Virgin Islands and now a judge of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, became a member of the firm and the partnership name was changed to Houston, Houston & Hastie.

Really Worked on Cases Mr. Houston was an indefatigable worker, prepared his cases thoroughly, laying the grounds in the trial court for appeals. He took in his own testimony, wrote his briefs, and argued his cases from the lowest to the highest court of the nation.

In comparatively recent years, after he had become engaged in a mass of litigation involving employment of colored workers on railroads, he was assisted by Joseph C. Waddy, first an associate and now a member of the firm.

## Won 1st Major School Victory

In 1938 Mr. Houston succeeded in getting the United States Supreme Court to hand down the ruling which is now controlling in cases involving the exclusion of colored students from courses offered at the white State-supported institution but not offered at the corresponding colored institutions.

Representing Lloyd Gaines, Mr. Houston won the decision that the State of Missouri had to admit his client to the University of Missouri Law School or provide equal facilities for his education within the State.

While the case was pending in the Supreme Court, Gaines disappeared and Mr. Houston never learned what had become of him.

Feeling against Crawford ran high, but Mr. Houston conducted himself as if he were in a courtroom.

Mr. Houston's appearance in the courtroom was the first time a colored lawyer had ever tried a case of any kind in that part of Virginia.

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room in Washington and lingered each day until after dark talking with the sheriff and the prosecuting attorney.

## Built Up Howard Law School

Mr. Houston was vice dean of the Howard University School of Law from 1929 to 1935. During that time he was acting as a member of its national legal committee.

For several years he has been general counsel of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen and of the International Association of Railway Employees.

Since 1940 he has been a vice-president of the American Council on Race Relations.

## April FEPC in Protest

In 1944 President Roosevelt appointed Mr. Houston as a member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. But on Dec. 3, 1945, he resigned after

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## April FEPC in Protest



CHARLES HOUSTON

President Truman had refused to allow the committee to issue its decision against the Capital Transit Company, which operates Washington street cars and buses.

That decision would have ordered CTC to cease and desist from practices and policies denying employment to colored persons as conductors, motormen, bus operators and traffic checkers.

Another reason for his resigning was that Mr. Truman had also refused to have a conference with the committee.

## Was Against Lip Service

In a statement explaining his resignation, Mr. Houston charged that Mr. Truman's attitude in the Capital Transit case reflected "a persistent course of conduct on the part of the Administration to give lip service to the matter of eliminating discrimination in employment on account of race, creed, color or national origin since V-J Court.

His friends waged a vigorous but unsuccessful campaign for his appointment to replace Guy Mason as commissioner of the District of Columbia. Inorse-

ments for the position came from both white and colored organizations and individuals. At various times, he has been mentioned for judgeships, including a judgeship on the Supreme Court.

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In World War I, Mr. Houston served as lieutenant with the 351st Field Artillery, including overseas from Sept., 1918, to Feb., 1919. Because of his veteran's status, he went to Bethesda Naval Hospital when he first became ill, but later insisted on moving to Freedmen's Hospital to make it easier for his family to visit him.

Another of his important victories was achieved in 1945 when the District Court of Appeals ruled in the Kerr Case that the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore could not limit its training course to white applicants only.

His stand was later upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to review the case. In the Kerr case, Mr. Houston was assisted by W. A. C. Hughes, Baltimore member of its national legal committee.

## Helped Break Down Covenants

One of Mr. Houston's greatest fights was to outlaw racial restrictive covenants in the District of Columbia. He invariably represented persons against whom injunctions were sought to compel them from occupying property covered by such covenants.

Finally, he carried two of such cases to the Supreme Court. They were argued along with two other cases—one from St. Louis and the other from Detroit. Mr. Houston, Phineas Indritz and Raphael G. Urciolo argued the two District of Columbia cases.

On May 3, 1948, the Supreme Court ruled that racial restrictive covenants were unenforceable by the courts.

## Told of Last Victory

Two weeks ago the Maryland Court of Appeals handed down a decision in an education case in which Mr. Houston had participated. The decision opened the University of Maryland School of Nursing to colored students.

News of that victory was brought to Mr. Houston at Freedmen's by Miss Esther McCready, in whose behalf the suit was filed, and Donald Murray, who was associated with Mr. Houston in the handling of the case.

Mr. Houston was a member of the District of Columbia Board of Education from 1933 to 1935.

He opposed segregated schools in the District of Columbia and often brushed with Frank W. Ballou, who was superintendent of schools during the period, and Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools.

## Served Overseas in 1918

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## The End Of A Brilliant Career

The untimely death of Attorney Charles H. Houston last Saturday in Washington removes from the ranks of the legal profession one of its most brilliant minds. He was a graduate of Amherst college and Harvard Law School. He studied in this country and abroad. And he was well-known both in America and in foreign lands for his consummate logic and penetrating analysis into cases, both civil and criminal.

Only a week before his death, he was cheered by the ruling of a Federal Court in upholding the right of a Negro to attend the University of Maryland, rather than having to accept out-of-state aid to study elsewhere. This case and this ruling were the direct fruits of Attorney Houston.

The McCready case was merely the last in a long line of victories won by Attorney Houston in the educational field. As NAACP counsel, his forceful argument resulted in the University of Maryland Law School being opened to all citizens in 1936. That was the *McCready* case.

Two years later, Attorney Houston expanded the decision in this case by successfully arguing the Gaines case before the U. S. Supreme Court. It was in this decision that the United States High Court held that a state must furnish equal education within its own boundaries.

Since then, Attorney Houston won the Baltimore Library case, the Maryland Arts Institute case, opening training in these two schools to colored students. These are but a few of the outstanding victories credited to a man, who at the young age of 54, was called home to the great loss of the entire legal profession and to the Negro people in particular.

Firemen of the Negro race will remember him chiefly for the sweeping victory in the famous Steele case. A former Governor of North Carolina in introducing Attorney Houston to a Mayor's Committee Meeting in Chicago said of him: Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to introduce to you Charlie Houston, who, today is regarded as one of the greatest living constitutional lawyers in the world. His defense of the firemen before the United States Supreme Court was termed as the most brilliant argument ever presented before that distinguished body."

## Truman Tributes Deceased Houston

Praised For "Invaluable" Counsel To Many Causes

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Funeral services for Charles Hamilton Houston, nationally prominent lawyer, were held Wednesday afternoon from Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University. Burial was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery. Only one message was read at the services. It came from President Truman and was addressed to Mr. Houston's widow.

"In the death of your devoted husband a career of rare achievements and great usefulness has come to a close. Mr. Truman wrote. The

President praised Mr. Houston's "strength of conviction" and integrity, which, he said, made "invaluable" the counsel he brought to the "many good causes" he advocated. Heading the mourners, which overflowed the chapel, were Associate Justice of other courts, mem-

bers of the bar and prominent persons from various walks of life.

### JOHNSON TRIBUTE

A glowing tribute was paid Mr. Houston by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, for the services he rendered the university in converting the law school from an unaccredited, part-time evening law school to an accredited, full time day law school.

He described Mr. Houston as the first young colored man to come to the faculty of the law school "after having secured the most eminent preparation in the law." In obtaining a faculty for the day law school, Dr. Johnson disclosed Mr. Houston telegraphed several of the leading law schools of the country asking for the names of their colored graduates, who had entered the schools with "high-grade" bachelor degrees and had graduated in the upper tenth of their classes.

From at least ten replies Mr. Houston received, Dr. Johnson said he selected four or five for the Howard Law School faculty.

Mr. Houston could have been dean of the law school, Dr. Johnson said, but he "never accepted anything but the title of vice dean."

### STUDIED RIGHTS CASES

In addition to being the "father of the first three-year, full-time day school of law for Negroes in the United States," Dr. Johnson said Mr. Houston during his administration of the law school had the first systematic study made of civil rights cases decided by courts of last resort at both the state and national level.

As a result of this study, Dr. Johnson asserted, colored lawyers began to prepare their cases with "precision in the Supreme Court. Before then when he had sought advice about the law school, Dr. Johnson said a Supreme Court justice had informed him the case involving the most fundamental rights of colored people had come before the court and although a majority of the court wanted to decide the cases favorably, they had to decide them adversely because they had been so badly prepared by both white and colored lawyers."

Dr. Johnson praised Mr. Houston for his victory in the Supreme Court in the Gaines case, which he said had "an emancipative influence" by the holding that a state had to provide within its borders equal educational opportunities for colored students or admit them to courses of study in white state-supported institutions.

Mr. Houston "broke the closed circle of state institutions," Dr. Johnson added, by getting "the first Negro student" admitted to the University of Maryland Law School.

The Howard University president also praised Mr. Houston for his Supreme Court victories in the Steele and Tunstall cases in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen had to represent colored locomotive firemen in collective bargaining negotiations without discrimination.

The funeral eulogy was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Elmes, pastor of the Peoples Congregational Church, who told of visiting Mr. Houston at his request, four weeks ago. The Rev. Mr. Elmes said Mr. Houston was honored "for his family tradition and the way he kept the integrity of that tradition."

### HASTIE READS OBITUARY

Judge William H. Hastie, of the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia, read the obituary. The scripture lesson and the letter from the President were read by Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the university. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Daniel G. Hill, dean of the chapel.

The active pallbearers were Benjamin F. Amos and Joseph C. Wadsworth, members of the law firm of Houston, Houston and Hastie; George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Law School; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Edward P. Lovett and Phineas Indritz, interior Department attorneys; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Jr., and attorney, and Oliver W. Hill, a City of Richmond, Virginia.

Honorary pallbearers included B. Belford Lawson, Judge Henry W. Egerton of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, James A. Cobbs, Chief Judge Nathan Cayton of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, Oscar Chapman.

James M. Nabrite, secretary of Howard University; Judge Charley Toney of the New York City Municipal Court, Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court; Henry D. Espey, and attorney; Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia; Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP; Hilyard R. Robinson, and architect; Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Medical School. Raphael C. Urciolo, an attorney; Augustus W. Gray, an attorney; John R. Pinkett, Sr., a real estate operator; Leon A. Ranson, an attorney; Frances Dent an attorney of Detroit; Colonel Campbell C. Johnson executive assistant to the director of Selective Service; Dr. Smallwood Ackiss Dr. J. R. Tinsley, George E. C. Hayes.

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the Graduate College of Howard

University; Gardiner L. Bishop, Judge Francis River of New York City, Maurice R. Weeks Robert W. Mng of Chicago; James C. Evans, aide to the Secretary of Defense; Philip W. Thomas, Frank D. Reeves, Cyrille Salvant, Thurman L. Dodson S. H. Clark, B. W. Steele, R. L. Edwards and J. F. Little.

Mr. Houston was laid out in a flag draped casket. Howard Univ., R. O. T. C. member formed a guard of honor; four at a time, from the time that the remains were placed on view in the chapel at 9 o'clock last Wednesday morning until the end of the funeral services. Flowers were banked on each side of the casket.



## Former President Of Benedict Dies In Florida

Dr. Byron Walter Valentine, president of Benedict College from 1912 to 1931, died at his home in St. Petersburg, Fla. on July 21. His funeral was held in Schenectady, N. Y., his native home.

Dr. Valentine, a holder of the Phi Beta Kappa Key, was a fine example of first rank professional training. He taught his college students to aim for high scholarship and profes-

Coy's Chapel ME church will begin this week, with Rev. J. B. Rouse as the guest speaker.

John Casing died on last Thursday and was funeralized at Lake View on Sunday.

The Mt. Pleasant Baptist church revival meeting closed on Friday night with a great success.

Rev. Drake, the pastor was assisted by Rev. Jones.

sional excellence. Always he reminded them that, "B. C., our school initials, must always mean best college to you. You must always aim for the best." His ideals were stamped indelibly upon all the youth he touched.

His last visit to the college was in 1946 when he was invited to be the alumni speaker. At that time he had just passed his 80th birthday. As a token of esteem and appreciation his "boys and girls" gave him a purse, and showed in many other ways the lasting devotion they held for him.

Dr. Valentine received his bachelor's degree from Colgate in 1901. In 1906, he received his bachelor's degree in Theology from Hamilton University, to be followed in 1907 by a degree in administration from Colgate, from which he also received his master's degree in 1915.

For some years after leaving Benedict College, he taught in

Westerville College, Westerville, Ohio. Widely known as a scholar in Old Testament, he had taught Greek in Florida during the last two years.

He is survived by his widow who taught German at Benedict for many years. Persons who wish to write to Mrs. Valentine may reach her at 1535 B Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. W. B. Sawyer

**Wealthy M. D.  
Succumbs in  
Miami**  
B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-I

MIAMI—Funeral services for Dr. Sawyer will be held at 1 P.M. Thursday from Bethel AME Church here.

MIAMI, Fla.—Dr. William B. Sawyer, 63, one of Miami's pioneer and outstanding citizens who practiced medicine here for the past forty-two years, died at Jackson Memorial Hospital Saturday night following a heart attack the same day.

Dr. Sawyer was reputedly Miami's wealthiest Negro and amassed his wealth from real estate holdings and lucrative medical practice in which he was engaged until the day of his death.

He was owner of the nationally known Mary Elizabeth Hotel.

BEGAN IN 1908

Born in Quincy, Fla., Dr. Sawyer lived with his parents in Palm Beach until he was graduated from Meharry Medical College in 1908 and later began practice in Miami.

He was also tremendously influential among white business and political leaders even though he remained behind the political scene without asserting himself in public.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alberta; his son, William B.; daughter, Mrs. Gwendolyn Barnett (who was at Columbia University in New York); a brother, Fred, Miami, and a sister, Mrs. Gussie Keel, of West Palm Beach.

Services will be held at Bethel



# DR. CARL G. ROBERTS SIR ALBON L. HOLSEY

Since New Year's day,  
Two great men,  
Dr. Carl G. Roberts,  
Sir Albon L. Halsey,  
Have "folded their tents,  
And silently stolen away."  
Xmas came,  
With its joys and bloom,  
Then after New Year,  
Sadness and gloom.

*Union*  
Dr. Carl G. Roberts, famous  
surgeon of Chicago, disciple of  
Esculapius and Hippocrates,  
noted for intellectuality, after a  
heart affliction and confinement  
for several years, passed away  
Sunday.

*Thurs. 1-19-50*  
Sir Albon L. Holsey, assistant  
to President Patterson of Tuske-  
gee, after many years of faithful  
service there, one of the found-  
ers and former secretary of The  
National Business League, passed  
away Sunday.

*Union*  
National will be the regrets  
and sympathy for the family, for  
the departure of each of these  
noble men, whose careers were  
great and glorious.

## Death Takes Two Friends

*29 general*  
Death last week wrote ends to the careers of  
two men whose lives were closely intertwined with  
our interests. *Negro-American*

Edwin R. Embree, 66, president of the Rosen-  
wald Fund, and a specialist in the study of races  
and cultures, died of a heart attack. Probably more  
than any other one individual, he was responsible  
for the award of graduate fellowships to hundreds  
of worthy students who subsequently have made a  
contribution toward improving our way of life.

As an author, he did much to improve racial  
relations. Two of his works, "Brown America" and  
"Thirteen Against the Odds" will long be remem-  
bered for their impact upon America's thinking.

Dr. Robert T. Kerlin, retired professor of Eng-  
lish history and literature, who was active in poli-  
tics for many years, died at the age of 83 at his  
home in Maryland. In addition to "Negro Poets  
and Their Poems," he will also be remembered for  
his "History of the Negro Press."

Although working in widely separated fields,  
these two men made distinctive contributions to  
the cause of human knowledge and understanding.  
They did much to enrich our lives.





DR. CHARLES L. JOHNSON

## Dr. C. L. Johnson Dies Here At 89

Dr. Charles L. Johnson, beloved Methodist minister for over a half century, died here early Thursday evening at the age of 89. He had been in the inactive roll of the Atlanta conference for several years, but maintained his residence in Atlanta at his home on Ventura Street.

The deceased was born in Warrenton County, Georgia April 26, 1861, where he also received his early education. In October, 1883, he enrolled at Old Clark University, finishing the College Preparation course later entering Georgia Seminary.

He was then assigned to the Gate City Methodist Church, known as the Ariel Bowen Methodist Church. Was his first assignment. Johnson was married

February 12, 1892 to the former Miss Sallie A. Harrison, of Perry County Alabama, the year he received his license to preach. From this union were born three children: John M. Johnson, Willie V. Johnson (now Mrs. Dyer) of Palestine, Texas and Mrs. Mary J. Adams, of Atlanta.

He served three terms as District Superintendent of the Atlanta district. He served the Fort Street Methodist Church two separate terms and also South Atlanta and Ariel Bowen.

After his first wife passed, the Rev. Mr. Johnson married Miss Mollie Bailey, of Jonesboro, Ga., who preceded him in death about 15 years.

He is survived by two daughters and other relatives and friends. His funeral will be held Monday, Dec., at 11 a. m. at the South Atlanta Methodist Church.



## **D. L. Metcalf, Sr., Dies At Columbus**

COLUMBUS, GA., Dec. 22—(AP)—D. L. Metcalf, Sr., 54, owner of Metcalf's, Inc., clothing stores in Columbus and Montgomery, died here Friday after a short illness.

A merchant here 30 years, Metcalf was prominent in governmental and civic activities. He contributed frequently to charities and educational centers, including Tuskegee Institute, where he was a trustee of the Carver Foundation.

He was a member of the City Board of Tax Review and a former member of the Columbus City Hospital Board of Managers. He was a member of the Men's Wear Retailers Association.

Survivors include the widow, four sons, D. L. Metcalf, Jr., Jackson, Miss.; James C. Metcalf, Shreveport, La.; Oliver P. Metcalf, Columbus, and Joe L. Metcalf, U. S. Air Force; mother, Mrs. P. A. Dean, Orlando, Fla.; a brother, D. A. Metcalf, New Orleans, La.; and a sister, Mrs. E. Faircloth, Orlando.

The funeral will be held here Sunday.



# Dr. R. L. Russell Claimed By Death

29 ga-  
Dr. R. L. Russell, 81-year-old secretary of the Georgia Inter-Racial Commission and former superintendent of the Atlanta district of the Methodist church died Tuesday night at Emory University hospital.

Dr. Russell was a key figure in interracial work directed towards bettering relations between Negroes and whites. He had strong influence in mediating racial conflicts in Georgia and throughout the South.

He had served for three years as secretary of the Georgia Inter-racial Commission and won wide acclaim for his work in the field of improving Negro-white conditions in this section.

Funeral services for the deceased social worker will be held at 2:30 P. M. at Spring Hill. Dr. Rembert Gission will officiate.

Dr. Russell, a native of Trenton, Tenn., was ordained into the ministry in Missouri. He served as secretary of the Home Mission Board of the Methodist church with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. For four years he served as pastor of the Druid Hills Methodist Church and later became superintendent of the Atlanta district, the Griffin district and acted as pastor of the Gainesville Methodist Church.

## Mrs. Sarah Fisher Brown

Mrs. Sarah Fisher Brown is dead. She died last Friday after a colorful half-century of service to the cause of education, the church and to the great Georgia community.

When Mrs. Brown entered the teaching field 50 years ago, Negro education was unpopular and had few voices in the Deep South and many doubters in the North. Aside from certain true and tried white friends, in those days we called them Northern missionaries, superintendents of schools, for the most part, were simply afraid to write into their budgets any mention of extended common school expenditures for Negro children. A Negro with a Bachelor's degree was as high in the Negro life of that day as a Ph.D. holder is today. In most communities he was in greater demand.

Today that has changed, almost completely. Mrs. Brown was a moving figure in bringing about that change. She toiled in the days when a teacher had to get her pay direct from the parents, whose children were beneficiaries of her instruction. Often that pay was given in trade, such as a ham, or some chickens and sometimes in corn and meal depending always upon the individual family. The length of a school term ranged from three weeks, in some communities to three months on the average. Children attended school according to the will and goodwill of the individual plantation owner, on whose land the parents lived. Education then was meant for white people and for the well-to-do.

Lynching and mob-violence were so common in that day in the rural communities that the local newspapers did not regard them as of sufficient importance to herald them on their front pages, if at all. And so we could go on citing the conditions Mrs. Brown faced in her early years as a teacher. But things like these are today incredible to the young teacher coming on the scene. The important thing is, Mrs. Brown and others who have gone home, has lived through them and has made her contribution to their betterment. The great work Professor Harper is able to do today in filing petitions for equal school facilities had its foundation laid by the labors of such leaders as Mrs. Brown the late Principal H. A. Hunt, of Fort Valley, the late Professor F. H. Henderson, of the Randolph County Training School, the late William M. Hubbard, of the Forsyth Training School and others like them.

## Death Claims Mrs. Clara Pitts

Mrs. Clara Pitts, pioneer Atlanta citizen and well known worker in civic, religious and fraternal circles passed Tuesday afternoon at her home 1221 Hunter Street, N. W., following an illness of some two weeks. She was in the early eighties.

Mrs. Pitts was at the time of her passing

Steele-Pitts Home for children, a position she had filled with distinction for more than 20 years. For a period of 38 years the deceased had been affiliated with the home in various capacities. Her great and unselfish interest in the home resulted in the changing of the home's name to incorporate Pitts some 12 years

ago.

A faithful church worker, the deceased was chairman of the Deacons' Board of the First Congregational Church for many years, and likewise served for more than 25 years as State Secretary of the Order of Eastern Star of Georgia. Her immediate affiliation was with the Ruth Chapter.

Hundreds of Greater Atlanta Community Chest workers join her family in sorrow, for, since the inception of the Chest, Mrs. Pitts was among the vanguard of those who sought to make the Chest a working organization. She constantly ranked among top workers and was known over the city by her conduct of the big gifts campaign.

Survivors include her children, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Pitts, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Maxwell, New York City, Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Williams, Detroit; three grand children, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayley, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Yates, II, of Atlanta, Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Williams, Detroit; two great grandchildren, Clara Haley and A. C. Williams, II, two nephews, Dr. and Mrs. Mark Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Thomas, of Atlanta.

Funeral arrangements are to be announced later by Murdaugh Bros.

**A Great Character Passes**  
The death of Mrs. Carrie M. Pitts, for more than 20 years, Manager of the Carrie Steele Pitts Home, Inc., removes from the Atlanta community a leadership and devotion to civic, social and religious life difficult to replace. Since its establishment in 1889, the Carrie Steele Pitts Home, Inc., located at 305 Roy Street, in Atlanta's Pittsburgh area, the institution was blessed with 38 years of Mrs. Pitts' best and most services.

The imprint of her character and motherliness has touched and influenced the lives of many thousands of underprivileged children who passed through the Home. She bore the distinction of having worked in every campaign of the Greater Atlanta Community Chest since its organization in 1924. She was a great influence, not merely in the field of social and civic work but wielded a wholesome influence in church and religious life. She was a member of the First Congregational church and Chairman of its Deacons Board.

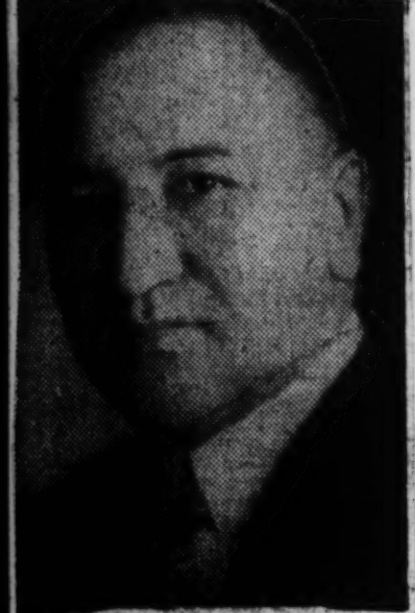
Her life and her character are representative of a day



## Heart Attack Fatal to Dr. C. G. Roberts

CHICAGO—A heart attack proved fatal to Dr. Carl G. Roberts while he was being congratulated for a speech given before a group of physicians associated with the Provident Hospital, at the institution. The well-known surgeon fell victim to his third attack. He had weathered previous collapses which occurred in 1940 and 1941. The latter attack kept him in bed for seven years.

He is survived by his widow, Lucille, and a son, Carl G. Jr.



## DR. ROBERTS Carl Roberts, Noted Medic, Dies Suddenly

Dr. Carl G. Roberts, 64, noted Chicago physician and surgeon, died suddenly Sunday shortly before noon while attending a Provident hospital staff breakfast at the Parkway dining room.

As one of the speakers of the occasion, he had just delivered a short brilliant speech filled with his customary wit concerning the present hospital fund drive. He sat down and in a few moments collapsed.

Fellow physicians rushed to his side and a pulmotor pump was called but it was too late. The

death certificate was signed by hospitals during his practice, in his personal physician, Dr. T. M. Smith, noted heart specialist. The body was removed to the Charles S. Jackson funeral home.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lucille Roberts; a son, Carl Jr.; two sisters, Mrs. Alvada Winburn and Mrs. Clara Cook of Noblesville, Ind.

The noted doctor who had been ill nine years and whose colleagues assert he died in service of the institution he loved so well, was a native of Roberts' Settlement, Hamilton, Ind. His first contact with medicine was while working for an eminent surgeon named Samuel Harrell.

### FINISHED LOYOLA

In 1911 after a great struggle he became the first person of his race to graduate from Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery of Valparaiso university now known as Loyola University College of Medicine.

He interned at the German American hospital where later he became instructor of nurses and senior surgeon. His association with Provident hospital dates back to 1912 and four years later he reorganized the staff at the request of the medical director, Dr. George Cleveland Hall.

### HELPED PROVIDENT GROW

Dr. Roberts worked hard to see Provident become one of the leading hospitals of its size in the nation. He served as head of the department of surgery from 1935 to 1941 and among the most important improvements he established was the five-year plan of post-graduate work to fully qualify young surgeons.

He was a member of nearly all of the important medical societies in America, the Forty, Assembly and Appomattox clubs and the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

## Dr. Carl Roberts Buried in Chicago

CHICAGO (NNPA)—Funeral services for Dr. Carl G. Roberts, 63, distinguished physician and surgeon who died Sunday, Jan. 15, after a heart attack, were held last Thursday morning in Grace Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Roberts, who had been a resident of Chicago since 1908 and a practicing surgeon for 30 years before his retirement in 1941, was born in Hamilton County, Ind., and was educated at Valparaiso University and the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, from which he received an M.D. degree in 1911.

Had Active Life  
He was on the staff of many

## Jesse Binga, Self-Made Banker, Dies in Chicago

CHICAGO (ANP)—The death last week of Jesse Binga, famed banker and financier of the early 20th century, marked the passing of another of that vanquishing race of self-made men in America.

The saga of Binga began 57 years ago in Chicago, when a rash young man of 30 came in from Detroit with \$10 in his pocket and ideas in his head. It closed last week—June 13 to be exact—when a feeble old man died in St. Luke's Hospital after suffering a fatal injury from stumbling up a stairway to his room.

The high spot in his career probably was in 1929 when Binga was estimated to be worth from a half million to a million dollars—he owned one of the nation's largest banks, and 200 acres and acres of real estate. He was an honored and respected civic and religious leader.

Victim of Stock Crash  
His turning point came in 1930 after the big stock market crash of October, 1929. At this time he was forced to close his bank. He was to face subsequent trial and conviction, and finally parole. Afterwards, he lived a life of seclusion, devoting most of his time to his church.

Coming to Chicago's first world fair, the Columbian exposition, Binga started out to shine shoes. Shortly afterwards he obtained a real estate broker's license which he still held at the time of his death.

From this start he accumulated enough money to open the Binga Bank. Seven years later his bank became the center of a new vibrant business community at 35th and State Sts., the center of a Southside business boom. It moved into a new building of its own, and other firms sprouted around it. At this time he had a capitalization of more than \$1,500,000.

In 1922 the bank became an affiliated member of the Chicago Clearing House. During its operation the bank, through its loans, stabilized more than \$30,000,000 worth of real estate and other community business operations on the Southside. More than 200 of Chicago's leading citizens became stockholders in the enterprise. It hired 20 specialists.

Next planned step for the bank was that of becoming a national bank. But the stock crash and the depression came too soon. The

bank hung on until July 31, 1930, when it, like many other banks of the day, closed. At that time it had a capitalization of \$1,322,283.47.

Upon closing, Jesse Binga, who had made the bank his one aim in life still planned to reorganize and reopen his institution. But his plans for advancement caught up with him. He had expanded too much. Someone discovered that \$32,000 set aside for the nationalizing of the bank had not been accounted for in the bank's statements. Binga was accused of defrauding his stockholders of this sum. Binga, a vibrant man at the age of 67, became something of a broken old man at 70 as a result of the trial. Efforts for a U.S. Supreme Court hearing for him failed. He was sentenced to one to ten years in prison. He went to jail in 1935.

### Paroled to Priest

Three years later, he was freed on parole to the Rev. Joseph F. Eckert, his parish priest at St. Anselm's Catholic Church—but only after a continuous fight by this priest and others including Clarence Darrow, the famous criminal lawyer; the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, and a petition signed by 10,000 persons, many of them who lost money in his bank. Upon being freed the ex-banker declared that he would devote his life to his church. He decided to work at St. Anselm's. He was an usher there at the time of his death.

At the time of his death he was living with his nephew, Albert Roberts, at 3636 Prairie Ave. His bank building now is used as the international headquarters of the United Transport Service Employees' Union, headed by Willard Townsend.



# Dustin' off the NEWS

## Binga Represented A Business Era That Was Crude, Rough, Uncultured

29 June  
WHEN JESSE BINGA passed away last week, the curtain of death came down upon a very colorful and eventful career. He was truly a Horatio Alger hero, if ever there was one. He was the product of an interracial marriage. His early education, insofar as schooling was involved, was short-lived. This proved to be, in his later life, his most serious handicap. He had a certain resentment of those about him who possessed knowledge that he lacked, but, strangely, he donated liberally to all the causes that promoted education.

Binga put his "hands to the plow" at an early day and furrowed a hard row upward to honor, social position and wealth only to see it all crumble before his very eyes in a gust of wind. He was transformed — almost within an hour's notice — from a prosperous, influential citizen of his community into a poverty-stricken felon, en route to prison; yet, with all his fondest hopes decaying, and the work of his life crumbling into ashes, he maintained the vigor and tenacity that characterized his earlier struggles to fame and fortune in the attempt to rescue his institution and himself from total destruction and ruin.

This final task, however, proved to be too overwhelming and straining, plus its ordeal of humiliation, and Binga found it impossible to muster the courage and stamina to fight his way back to the positions of social and financial greatness that he once commanded. His health broke under the burden and he was a tragic figure in the end.

Jesse Binga came from the alleys of Chicago as a huckster to its main street as a banker; truly from the plebeian category into the aristocracy of the business world. As we view it from a strictly cultural standpoint, probably this meteoric rise was too sudden and far-reaching for sustaining benefits; probably he missed some necessary hurdles of culture in his rapid ascent from the dust and grime of the backways to the paved and clean streets and boulevards where business is conducted and manned in a more genteel fashion. Yet, his methods yielded success until the hour for diplomacy arrived, then his lack of education, culture and training undid him.

Truth is proper and beautiful at all times and in all places when one is speaking of a great public man whose example is likely to be commended for honor and imitation long after his departure to the solemn shades. It must, therefore, be admitted—truth compels us to admit—that Jesse Binga was not the businessman we would advise the young men of today to emulate. He never took anyone's advice. He ruled with an iron hand; was more often arrogant than pleasant, and oftentimes relentless in business dealings. Almost every morning, he antagonized his help with a "lecture" before they began the day's work. They entered upon their duties angry, and seemingly were forever on probation.

He had a peculiar manner of making those who entered into business dealings antagonistic to him before the deal was closed. He seemed to get great joy out of this. He said to me on one occasion when I was present during such a transaction with a customer who had demonstrated a fit of anger over a loan: "He'll pay me back; I made him fight for the money!" Then he laughed with joy, and remarked rather boastfully: "You know, Jesse Binga knows how to deal with Negroes." He always spoke of himself in the third person. He seemed to have taken special delight in pronouncing his own name.

He was not a man of great friendships. He married into a fortune: Miss Eudora Johnson, the sister of the late "Mushmouth" Johnson, and added much to this acquired wealth through his keen business ingenuity. His home life was rather hermit-like,

but ideal. Chicago's elite saw him and Mrs. Binga in the social whirl but once a year and that's when he gave his "Christmas Twilight Party" at St. Elizabeth's Hall. He regarded this as the social event of the season; none other counted.

Binga represented a type of businessman that closed an era in disaster. He was no better nor worse than the others produced in that hectic age. He fought life's battles tenaciously, even until the end.

## Binga, Ex-Banker, Dies Broke At 85

By HUGH GARDNER

Requiem high mass was sung Tuesday morning at St. Anselm's Catholic church for 85-year-old Jesse Binga, pioneer Chicago business man and first Negro banker above the Mason-Dixon line.

A rosary was said at the Major and Miller funeral home Monday evening which was attended by many outstanding personages whose business careers began during Binga's reign as a real estate empire builder and banker.

Burial was made at Oakwood cemetery. Serving as active pallbearers were members of the Catholic Order of Foresters and the honorary pallbearers were E. A. Smith, local real estate broker; Guy T. Cannon, James Broome and Charles G. Barnes.

### Fail Causes Death

Feeble and worn by the ravages of old age, the former banker

lived with a nephew, Albert Roberts, during the last years of his life. On June 9, while attempting to go to his second-floor room, the aged man was suddenly stricken on the stairway and toppled over the bannister. Although conscious after receiving severe head and shoulder injuries, he died four days later in St. Luke's hospital.

Binga was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 10, 1865. In his late twenties he came to Chicago. After a short career as a Pullman porter, Binga realized his ambition of going into business for himself and became a huckster. Meanwhile, his wife, the late Mrs. Eudora Binga, inherited a quarter million dollar fortune from her relative, "Mushmouth" Johnson, wealthy Chicago gambler.

### Becomes Real Estate

Later Binga entered the real estate business and in 1908, he secured a charter for a private bank. As his real estate business grew and bank depositors increased, Binga then secured a charter for a state bank.

A new \$200,000 bank building went up at 35th and State sts., after the banker had designated that was the corner around which Negro business would revolve. To substantiate his belief, he sold stock and erected the now historic Thirty-fifth Street Arcade at a cost of more than \$400,000.

### Venture Ill-timed

This enormous building venture failed to stem the on-rush of the Negro residential district southward and the establishment of a

new trade center—47th st.

Then came the nation-wide financial crash of 1929. Every outlying bank in Chicago was tottering. Binga's fell first. Then came the rest with the exception of two. This was followed by embezzlement charges hurled against the banker, which he fought for several years, lost and went to prison.

This grief failed to break Binga's indomitable spirit. Even when the shadows were growing taller and taller and his gait became slower . . . even in the twilight of his rugged life, Binga would say to his friends, "I have plans for the future, I'll show them all that Jesse Binga knows how to build a community."

## Jesse Binga Dead; Chicago Ex-Banker Jailed as Embezzler

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP).—Jesse Binga, eighty-five, who rose from bootblack to bank president only to fall into obscurity after his bank failed and he served a prison sentence for embezzlement, died yesterday.

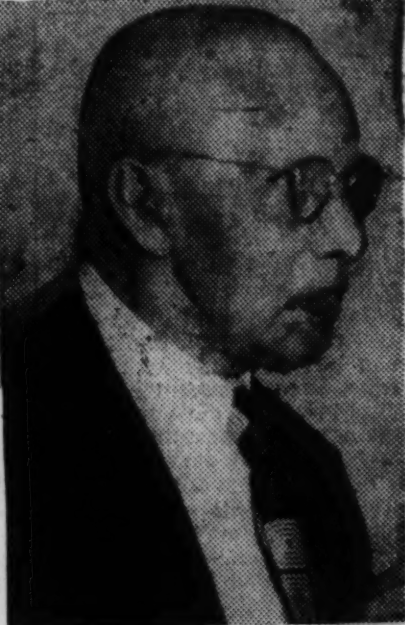
### Founded Private Bank

Jesse Binga first entertained an ambition to become a banker while working as a Pullman porter and saved enough to become, first, a huckster, and then a real estate man. He acquired a number of properties and within a few years was rated as one of the wealthiest men in Chicago.

In 1908, when the South Side real estate boom was in full swing, Mr. Binga founded a private bank, which twelve years later was put under state control. The bank, which was affiliated with the Chicago Clearing House, was the first Negro bank north of the Mason-Dixon line.

By 1924 the bank had nearly 3,000 depositors, and deposits totaled \$1,153,450.

The bank failed in 1930, and Mr. Binga later was sentenced to a one-to-ten-year term in Joliet Penitentiary for embezzling \$22,500 of its funds. He served three years and was paroled in 1938.



JESSE BINGA



## Dr. William J. Yerbey Passes in Chicago

Former Graduate of Old Roger Williams University and Meharry Medical College to be Laid to Rest with Impressive Services at 1 p.m. Friday

Deceased Was A Veteran in the Diplomatic Service of the Nation For More Than 30 years. But Was Retired More Than a Dozen Years Ago and Located in Chicago

News of the death of Dr. William J. Yerbey, age eighty-two, reached this city on Saturday morning. A wire to Rev. Henry A. Boyd was sent, conveying the shock to the many friends of the family, by Mrs. Cecelia Yerbey, wife of the deceased. The Yerbey residence is located at 4756 Champlain Ave. Funeral services will be held from the South Missionary Baptist church at 4821 Wabash Ave. Rev. Dr. Williams, a retired Baptist minister and a former classmate of the late Dr. Yerbey, will deliver the funeral oration. Burial will take place in the Bur Oak Cemetery. The body was in state at the residence on Champlain Avenue all day Wednesday and Thursday.

Dr. Yerbey is survived by his wife, who is also a graduate of the schools in Nashville, two daughters, both of whom are graduates from Fisk University, and a number of relatives. The widow, the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. George W. Kennedy of Paducah, Ky., represented one of the most aristocratic families of the "Blue Grass" State. Her mother, Mrs. V. D. Kennedy, was buried only several months ago in the First Baptist church in Anderson.

The deceased was born in Oldtown, Ark. He was appointed to the Council Service in 1906, and was retired in 1936. He was stationed in France, Portugal and Africa. Mrs. Edmina Church and Mrs. Clementine Doran, both of Chicago, Ill., were present when their father passed. There is a brother of Dr. Yerbey, Ruch Yerbey, who is a resident of Los Angeles, Calif., and there are two children and two grandchildren.

Telegrams had already begun to reach Chicago early Friday morning of last week from many parts of the world, and from some of the leading citizens of both races on the several continents.

## Negro Ex-Millionaire Dies at 85 in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP) — Jesse Binga, who rose from bootblack to millionaire bank president, only to fall into obscurity after his bank failed and he served a prison sentence, died yesterday.

The 85-year-old Negro, once the leader of Chicago's South Side Negro district, died in a hospital after suffering injuries in a fall in his home last Friday.

Binga's rise, like his fall, was meteoric. After the bootblack started a real estate and then he opened a private bank in 1908 and the Binga State Bank in 1920, the first Negro bank north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

The bank failed in 1930 and Binga later was indicted for embezzling \$32,500 of the bank's funds. He was convicted in his second trial and served nearly three years in Joliet penitentiary before he was paroled in 1938.

## Dies In Greece At 26

# Pops Whitman, Famed Dancer, Will Be Buried in Chicago

CHICAGO—Death cut short the brilliant career for "Pops" Whitman, celebrated tap artist of the famed team of Pops and Louie, which thrilled theatre-goers for years. "Pops," 26, died in Athens, Greece, after a short illness.



POPS WHITMAN

Funeral arrangements have leaped into prominence when he been withheld pending arrival of was but three years old. A "Pop's" body in Chicago, where prodigy of the Whitman Sisters' his family resides at 425 E. Forty-troupe of which his mother was eighth Street. He will be buried a member, he played many of the in Chicago, the family announced leading show houses in the country. He teamed up with Louie Thursday.

The son of Alice Whitman, he Williams and their act, which in-

cluded a variety of antics with instrumental renditions thrown in; created a sensation throughout the entire show world.

When the Whitman Sisters' troupe disbanded in 1937 following the death of Mabel, who managed the affairs of the outfit during its entire career before the footlights, Pops and Louie continued on and played with some of the nation's top bands, including Benny Goodman's.

He is survived by his mother, Alice, aunts Bert and Essie, all of Chicago.

## Dies In Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — Dr. Spurgeon Morris, 51, well-known dentist in Chicago, passed away Thursday morning at Michael Reese hospital here. Dr. Morris was a graduate of Howard University.

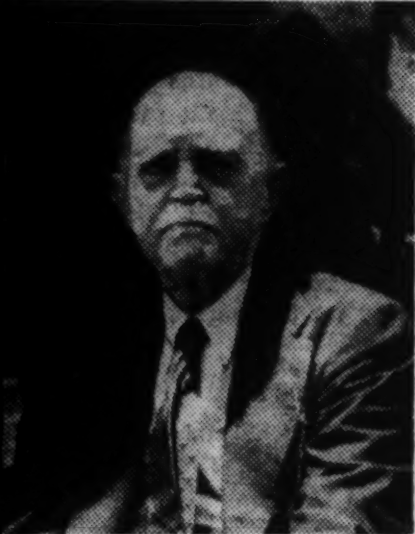
He received his medical education at Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock which was co-founded by his father, the late Dr. E. C. Morris, at one time president of the National Baptist Convention. His professional education was done at Northwestern University in Chicago. He practiced in Chicago for 25 years.

Dr. Morris is survived by his widow, Adelaide; a son, John, a daughter, Adolphia; two sisters, Mrs. Hattie M. Marquess, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Sarah Proffitt, Chicago; and a brother, Elias A., of Chicago. He was a member of the Chicago and Lincoln Dental societies, Pilgrim Baptist Church, and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. Among the social clubs he was affiliated with were the Forty Assembly, Snakes and Abnombattox.



# Bury William Yerby Ex-Consul, In Chicago

Funeral services for Dr. William James Yerby, 82, retired U. S. consul and one of Chicago's most distinguished citizens, were held Friday, at Shiloh Baptist church. Burial was in Burr Oak cemetery. Rev. H. E. Williams, pastor of Shiloh and life-long friend of Dr.



DR. WM. J. YERBY

Yerby, delivered the eulogy. Theodore Charles Stone, baritone, was soloist.

Surviving are his widow, Mrs. Cecelia Kennedy Yerby; two daughters, Mrs. Clementine Doran and Mrs. Edwyna Church; brother, Rush Yerby of Los Angeles, two grandchildren, two great-grandchildren and many friends.

Who's Who in America reveals that Dr. Yerby was born in Oldtown, Phillips county, Ark., Sept. 22, 1867. He graduated from Roger Williams University and received his medical doctor's degree from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn. On June 30, 1897 Dr. Yerby married Miss Cecelia Kennedy of Henderson, Ky.

## Served U. S. 30 Years

After he spent six years in the publishing and printing business, and eight years practicing medicine, Dr. Yerby entered the U. S. diplomatic service and was appointed consul to Sierra Leone, Africa, June 28, 1906. He later served at Dakar, Senegal, Africa; at La Rochelle, France; Oporto, Portugal and Nantes, France.

Dr. Yerby retired in 1932 after 30 years of service, and lived at his Champlain ave. home since that time.

## Honorary Pallbearers

Honorary pallbearers at the rites were John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, Lucius C. Harper, Defender executive ed-

Bank Folded in 1930

# Jesse Binga Famous Banker, Buried in Chicago

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Funeral services for the late Jesse Binga, famed banker of the 1920's, were held Tuesday of this week from St. Anselm Roman Catholic Church. He was buried in Oaklawn Cemetery.

Rosary was held over the body Monday night where it lay in state at Miller and Major Funeral Home. Thousands of people including many depositors in his ill-fated Binga State Bank, old friends and business cronies, as well as the purely curious trudged in and out of the funeral parlor to see the body for four days.

Members of the Catholic Order of Forester, St. Monica's Court 279, Binga's lodge, served as pallbearers. Honorary pallbearers were E. A. Smith, the late banker's friend and business associate for more than fifty years, and the following members of his office staff, Charles J. Barnes, James Broome and Guy T. Cannon.

Binga died June 13 at St. Luke's Hospital following a fall in his home, which developed into a stroke.

Born in Detroit April 10, 1865, Binga came to Chicago in 1893. Starting out as a shoe shine boy, he became the founder of one of the nation's largest Negro banks, the Binga State Bank, the key figure in a thriving Negro community.

His bank folded July 30, 1930, because of the results of the 1929 stock market crash.

He was married to the former Miss Eudora Johnson, close relative of the late "Mushmouth" Johnson of entertainment fame. His wife died shortly before he began a prison term in 1935 after being convicted of mishandling certain bank funds.

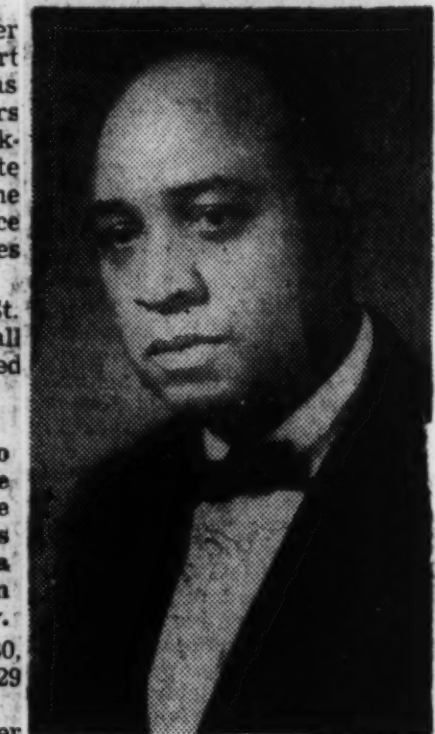
Paroled three years later, he devoted his life to church work at St. Anselm, where he became an usher.

At the time of his death, he lived with his nephew, Albert Roberts, at 3636 Prairie Avenue. Besides Roberts, Binga is also

survived by two other nephews, Ripley Mead, real estate broker, and Will Robinson, an attorney, and a niece, Mrs. Jessie Barnes.

## Hold Burial For Vet Newsman

Funeral services were held last Saturday for Albert W. Harris, former newspaperman, at the



ALBERT HARRIS

Kersey, Morsell and McGowan chapel, 3515 Indiana ave. Burial was made at Burr Oak cemetery.

Ill for several years, Mr. Harris died at his home, 6244 South Parkway, Wednesday Aug. 23.

He was a native of Topeka, Kan., and for a time worked on the old Topeka Plaindealer. Later he operated a printing establishment in Kansas City.

Upon his arrival in Chicago in 1919, he became affiliated with the Associated Negro Press and became well known throughout the

country as a political and news analyst.

For a period of years he was a special deputy bailiff under the late Bernard W. Snow. In this capacity he did much to help underprivileged people and newcomers to the city.

Surviving are his widow, Flonia, and a daughter, Hazelle.



# Throngs Pay Tribute to S. Joe Brown

*Bystander* *Thurs 8-3-50*

Citizens from all walks of life—judges and officials from the courts of law, representatives of political and civic organizations, members of fraternal and military bodies in uniform, the young and the old men and women of the church and the children of the Sunday School all paid a last tribute to their friend and advisor, their associate and former teacher, Veteran Iowa attorney, S. Joe Brown.

The St. Paul AME church, Mr. Brown's church home, was crowded last Thursday afternoon when his final rites were held, following his death which occurred at his home at 1058 Fifth avenue on Monday night, July 24.

At the church, where hundreds of friends had viewed, earlier, the body of the 75-year-old Iowa born lawyer, flowers from friends and organizations, surrounded his flag-covered casket, lined the altar railing and filled the pulpit.

Following the organ processional played by Mrs. Joburness Kelso, the St. Paul's choir sang the hymn, "Servant of God, Well Done." The Rev. E. Lloyd Jemison, Pastor of Corinthian Baptist church, read the "Twenty-Third Psalm." Dr. W. H. Ogletton, AME presiding elder, offered prayer, which was followed by a contralto solo, "The Lord's Prayer," sung by Miss Laurene Jones.

## Tributes

Tributes of love and esteem were read from the Des Moines Interracial Commission by Atty. W. Lawrence Oliver, president, who expressed that Mr. Brown "held dear to his heart" the interracial commission. He was one of its founders.

Ike Smalls, vice president on the national NAACP board, a former Iowa State and Des Moines Branch NAACP president, who worked closely with Mr. Brown on many racial problems in Iowa, read a tribute and sympathy from Walter White of New York, executive secretary of NAACP.

In the telegram, Mr. White expressed a hope that Mr. Brown's "brilliant and unselfish life will serve as an inspiration to others particularly in the struggle against race

prejudice to which he devoted so large a part of his life." Mr. Smalls read. He expressed sympathy from the Iowa and Des Moines branches and lamented that "we will miss his loyal service, advice and teaching."

"Our esteemed brother barrister was a member of the Iowa Lawyers and a charter member of the Iowa Negro Bar Association spoke Atty. Henry T. McKnight.

"Our brother Brown was capable and trustworthy. He was happiest when he was plunged in the needs of those who cried aloud," Atty. McKnight said.

Following a soprano solo, "Angels, Get My Mansion Ready," sung by Mrs. G. B. Tucker, resolutions from the Order of the Eastern Star were read by Mrs. Orea Buice, grand secretary, and a tribute paid from the St. Paul AME church and Sunday School, read by Mrs. Thelma Reeves.

## His Devotion

Lawrence C. Howard, after acknowledging the many condolences and reading the obituary, commented that Mr. Brown will be remembered "for his devotion to the cause of humanity."

"Here he lies where he wanted to be," the Rev. George A. Singleton, Pastor of St. Paul church, said of his distinguished member, Attorney Brown.

"He being dead, yet he speaks to us in audible tones," the minister eulogized.

"He says—be faithful and steadfast, loyal and true. He says to the members of this church—attend service as I did—twice every Sunday. As he did—always be present at your meetings, he says to the officers.

## He Speaks

"He being dead, yet he speaks to us this afternoon. To the Interracial Commission, to the NAACP, he says—carry on this great fight for civil rights and social justice.

"To the youth he says—there is no conflict between science and religion. It is in the minds of men."

Continuing his praise of Mr. Brown, a devout Christian, scholar, teacher, lawyer, fraternal and civic leader, the Rev. Mr. Singleton said that "we should attempt to emulate the shining example set by S. Joe Brown."

"He says—death does not end all. He believed in immortality—life beyond the grave. He would say that human personality defies dissolution—that the soul, the personality lives on."

"He being dead—yet he speaks to us. He was a great man. He is missed now. This community is going to miss him. We should attempt to complete the work he has left to us—a rich and noble heritage—and the human race has been made rich by him having lived among us.

"He was a man of religion—of deep piety. He wasn't much on testifying. He said he didn't talk religion—he lived it."

The St. Paul's pastor closed the eulogy, with the reading of what he termed Mr. Brown's creed. It stressed living "as gently as I can," and being "exactly what folk think I am."

B. F. Henry of Davenport, past grand master of Grand Lodge of Masters of Iowa, conducted the Most Worshipful Prince Hall ceremonies.

The choir sang "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" during the reviewing of remains.

Following the rites which lasted not more than an hour and forty minutes, one of the longest funeral processions made up of about 100 motor cars, with special police and sheriff escorts, wended its way to Glendale cemetery for the graveside interment.

Pall bearers were: active, past grand masters of Masonic lodge; and honorary—A. A. Alexander, Ike

Smalls, John Coleman, Atty. J. B. Morris, Sr., Robert S. Sims, Atty. Luther Glanton, Oscar Glass, S. E. Thompson, Rev. Luther H. Smith, Sr., A. P. Trotter, Judges Russell Jordan and Tom K. Murrow.

Flower bearers were Past grand matrons of O.E.S., and members of the St. Paul AME Sunday School.

Out-of-town relatives here for the funeral were: Mrs. Della Mae Coots of East Chicago, Ill., cousin of Mr. Brown; and relatives of deceased, wife, Mrs. Lorna Morgan of Milwaukee, Wis., Miss Ione Coleman of Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Susie L. Williams and Mr. Richard Price both of Chicago, Ill.

# S. Joe Brown, Noted Iowa Attorney, Dies At Home

DES MOINES, Ia.—S. Joe Brown, his race to be graduated from the State University of Iowa's liberal arts school and the first student there to receive membership into the Phi Beta Kappa society for scholastic excellence. Prior to his legal career he was principal of a school at Muchakinock, Ia., for a year and taught Greek and mathematics for another year at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas.

The 75-year-old attorney, who had a noteworthy record of 48 years before the bar, had been ailing for several months following a mild stroke.

Aside from contributing extensively to various periodicals on minority group problems, Atty. Brown was the founder of the Crocker Street YMCA and the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP, past grand master of the Prince Hall Masonic lodge, high priest of the Royal Arch Masons and a past grand patron of the Eastern Star.

He was a member of St. Paul AME Church and superintendent of teacher training there, and also member of the Lincoln Post of the American Legion. During World War I he served with the 17th Reserve Officers training regiment at Fort Des Moines. He also held memberships in the Iowa GOA state central committee, national and Iowa Negro Bar Association.

## Brilliant Lawyer

During his brilliant legal career Atty. Brown handled numerous cases involving civil rights, and successfully pleaded the first case of this kind heard by the Iowa supreme court in 1906. None of the 30 persons he defended on murder charges received the death penalty and ten were found not guilty.

## Phi Beta Kappa

The noted attorney was first of



# S. Joe Brown, Noted Iowa Attorney, Dies At Home

DES MOINES, Ia.—S. Joe Brown, nationally known lawyer, died here Monday at his home, 1058 Fifth ave., after an illness of three days.

The 75-year-old attorney, who had a noteworthy record of 48 years before the bar, had been ailing for several months following a mild stroke.

Aside from contributing extensively to various periodicals on minority group matters, Atty. Brown was the founder of the Crocker Street YMCA and the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP. He was past grand master of the Prince Hall Masonic lodge, high priest of the Royal Arch Masons and a past grand patron of the Eastern Star. He was a member of St. Paul AME Church and superintendent of teacher training there, and also a member of the Lincoln Post of the American Legion. During World War I he served with the 17th Reserve Officers training regiment at Fort Des Moines. He also held memberships in the Iowa GOA state central committee, national and Iowa Negro Bar Association.

## Brilliant Lawyer

During his brilliant legal career Atty. Brown handled numerous cases involving civil rights, and successfully pleaded the first case of this kind heard by the Iowa supreme court in 1906. None of the 30 persons he defended on murder charges received the death penalty and ten were found not guilty.

## Phi Beta Kappa

The noted attorney was first of his race to be graduated from the State University of Iowa's liberal arts school and the first student there to receive membership into the Phi Beta Kappa society for scholastic excellence. Prior to his legal career he was principal of a school at Muchakinock, Ia., for a year and taught Greek and mathematics for another year at Bishop College in Marshall, Texas.

A native of Keosauqua, Ia., he married Sue M. Wilson of Buxton, Ia., who died in 1941. She was a state leader in women's clubs and NAACP activities.

# Iowa's First Phi Beta Kappa Dies In Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia.—(ANP)— S. Joe Brown, 75, one of Iowa's leading attorneys, was buried here last week. In poor health for several months following a stroke, he died after a three-day illness.

Reported to be Iowa's first Negro Phi Beta Kappa, Brown was admitted to the honor society when he attended the University of Iowa. He was the first of his race to be graduated from the liberal art school of the university. Born in Keosauqua, Ia., he had a brief teaching career before entering law. He was principal of a school at Muchakinock, Ia., and taught a year at Bishop college in Texas.

## LONG LAW PRACTICE

He practiced law 48 years. He handled the first civil rights case ever heard before the Iowa State Supreme court in 1906. He was a member of the Iowa Republican State Central committee and member of the Iowa Negro Bar association.

During World War I, he served with the 17th Reserve Officer training regiment at Des Moines. He was a member of the Lincoln Post of the American Legion.

On the civic front Brown was the founder of the Crocker Street YMCA and the Des Moines branch of the NAACP. He was past grand master of the Prince Hall Masonic lodge, past grand patron of the Eastern Star, and high priest of the Royal Arch Masons.

He was preceded in death by his wife, Sue, an outstanding leader in social and civic activities in the state. Mrs. Brown, who died in 1941, headed the Federation of Colored women's clubs in Iowa.



KANSAS CITY, Kan. — Ada Brown, internationally known entertainer, died March 31 at the home of her mother, Mrs. Anna Frazier here after a long struggle against poor health for the past three years.

In the twenties Ada was a top-flight star on the Orpheum and Keith circuits. She had an inimitable way of putting over blues numbers.

Her last movie appearance was in "Stormy Weather," which co-starred her along with Lena Horne, Cab Calloway and the late Bill Robinson.

Ada began her start to fame in "Buddles," a musical in which Adelaide Hall and Bill Robinson had leading roles.

The famed singer appeared in principal cities of Europe and in Australia.

Her accompanist was Harry Swanagan.

The funeral rites were held here Monday afternoon, April 3, at the Alice Bailey Funeral Chapel.

Besides her mother, she leaves two sisters, Mrs. Patsy Thomas of Gary, Ind., and Mrs. Ruth Callahan of this city. A granddaughter, Mrs. Ada Jeanne Leake-Gray, has started in her noted relative's footsteps as a dancer.



## Teacher Dies in Ethiopia

Ernest Copeland Was  
Native of Kentucky

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Funeral services were held on Friday, June 9, for Ernest Copeland, 32, of Hopkinsville, Ky., with the Rev. Charles Hastels of the American Presbyterian Mission officiating. Burial was in Gulalle Cemetery.

Mr. Copeland is survived by his mother, Mrs. M. L. Copeland, Hopkinsville.

Mr. Copeland, teacher of mathematics in Medhane Alem school, died on Thursday, June 8, from jaundice and a heart ailment in the American Presbyterian Hospital.

He had first been hospitalized a few days in the Russian-staffed Dejazmatch Balcha Hospital, but for some reason still unknown voluntarily left that hospital while still in poor condition for the American-staffed hospital.

### All Students Attend

The funeral was attended by the Vice Minister of Education, Ato Akalework Hobteuold; Dr. T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, director of the school, many foreign school teachers of the city, members of the American colony and the entire student body of the school who joined the funeral cortege as it passed the school en route to the cemetery.

Wreaths were placed on the grave in the name of the Ministry of Education, the American Presbyterian Mission and the school.

Mr. Copeland was engaged to teach in Ethiopia about nine months ago when Dr. Fletcher visited America on leave to recruit teachers. He was a graduate of Kentucky State College and studied medicine for a while at Meharry.



# I. W. Cole, Publisher Here, Dies

## Heart Ailment Fatal to Civic, Business Leader

I. Willis Cole, 63, publisher, and a business, civic, and church leader, died shortly after 8 a.m. yesterday at his home, 2317 W. Walnut.

He had had a heart ailment for some time, but death was unexpected. He had been active up to the time of his death.

He was founder and owner of the I. Willis Cole Publishing Company, which publishes The Louisville Leader, 930 W. Walnut. It is one of two Negro weekly newspapers here.

### Had Wide Civic Interests

Cole was on the board of directors of the Mammoth Life Insurance Company and former president of the Mammoth Realty Company. He was a former president of the Falls City Chamber of Commerce and previously was connected with Associated Negro Press.

His civic interests were wide. He was a former president of the Louisville branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was the first Negro member of a nine-member advisory board for Kentucky of the National Youth Administration. He was active in the Urban League.

Cole was a general officer of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, with headquarters in Jackson, Tenn. He was a member of the board of directors of the Y.M.C.A.

### Worked Way Through College

He was a member of Chestnut Street Methodist Church until recently when he transferred to the new Lampkin Methodist Church.

His early life was one of poverty and hard work. A native of Memphis, he got a job at the



### I. WILLIS COLE

age of 9 as delivery boy for the Beale Street Market. At 12, he got up at 2 a.m. to deliver newspapers.

By the time he was 19, he had worked his way through LeMoyn College, Memphis. He had built up one of the largest delivery routes in Memphis for The News-Scimitar.

He then went to Chicago to study medicine. Shortly after arrival there, he entered Garrett Bible Institute.

During the vacation period, he sold Bibles and religious books in various cities. On a trip to Louisville, he made what he described as a bad investment. His wife and two children had moved here.

### Started Paper With \$50

With his savings gone, he decided to quit school and settle in Louisville. He borrowed \$100, gave \$50 of it to his wife, and started The Louisville Leader with the balance. That was in 1917. The paper has grown steadily since.

His editorials have been quoted in newspapers here and in Crisis magazine, The Literary Digest, National Catholic Weekly, and The Nation. Several months ago he received a message from President Truman congratulating him on an editorial.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Rosa L. Cole; two sons, I. Willis Cole, Jr., Chicago, and Lattimore W. Cole; and four daughters, Mrs. Ruthlyn C. West, Hopkinsville; Mrs. Katherine C. Lowry; Mrs. Anna C. Brown, Chicago, and Mrs. Tella Marie DeBose, Baton Rouge, La.

### I. Willis Cole, 63

## Publisher Is Buried

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — Death brought to an abrupt close last week the life of I. Willis Cole, 63-year-old publisher of the weekly Louisville Leader.

He was founder and owner of the I. Willis Cole Publishing Company which publishes The Louisville Leader, one of two local Negro weekly newspapers. He started the newspaper in 1917 with a capital of \$50.

A native of Memphis, he began working at the age of nine as a delivery boy for the Beale Street market.

### MOTHER LIVING

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosa L. Cole; two sons, I. Willis Jr., Chicago, and Lattimore W. Cole; four daughters, Mesdames Ruthlyn C. West, Hopkinsville; Katherine C. Lowry and Anna C. Brown, Chicago, and Tella Marie DeBose, Baton Rouge; his mother, Mrs. Robert Cole; a sister, Mrs. Louise Allen, and a brother, Dillard Cole, Memphis.

Funeral services were held Thursday from Chestnut Street Church and burial was in the Louisville Cemetery.

# Final Rites Thursday (Today) For I. Willis Cole, Militant Editor of Louisville Leader

By FLETCHER MARTIN

Funeral services will be held today (Thursday) at 1 p. m. at the Chestnut St. CME church for I. Willis Cole, editor and publisher of The Louisville Leader. Recognized as one of the nation's competent newspapermen, Mr. Cole died Sunday morning at his home, 2317 W. Walnut. He had been suffering from a heart ailment.

His death moves from the journalistic scene one of the most outspoken, hard-fisted and able practicing editors in Negro newspaperdom. As he pointed out, he feared only God — and his pen sent many of those he chose as opponents scurrying.

Mr. Cole represented the few remaining one-man teams who would set the type and operate all the advertisements, over the news — then find time to write blistering editorials which drew nationwide comment. Recently President Truman sent him a personal letter thanking him for an editorial comment.

It wasn't an uncommon scene to see him at his desk late Friday nights composing his editorials — reading them aloud to himself. A quick-talking man who was easy to meet, and like, he argued his opinions in his paper and from the rostrum. And his opinions ranged on subjects from the latest war to the doctrines of Jesus Christ.

This small and handsome man made history in Louisville and Kentucky. Perhaps his popularity could best be gauged by the type of people he called friends and enemies. He waded into his battle, asking and giving no quarter. When he had something to say, space was no object. When aroused, he started his editorial on Page 1 under an 8-column banner and let it spill over into the regular editorial page slot. He wrote fluent, easy-to-read prose which carried logic along with the sting. He could count many who disagreed with his point-of-view, but few disagreed about his talent. He never clouded what he had to say, nor did he couch it in "double-talk" language.

Mr. Cole came to Louisville in

1917 as a Bible salesman. He struck up a friendship with the late William Warley, then editor and publisher of The Louisville News. With 50 dollars and sheer guts, he started his paper, The Louisville Leader. And through the years the Leader, or as many termed it, Mr. Cole's paper, has been must-reading for many Kentuckians.

He was born in Memphis, Tenn., the son of Mrs. Roberta Cole. By delivering papers and doing other odd jobs, he worked his way through Le Moyn College at Memphis. Later he entered the Garrett Bible Institute at Chicago.

Perhaps the church lost what promised to be an excellent pulpiteer when Mr. Cole decided in favor of newspapering — but it never lost an ardent churchman. A longtime Methodist and official in the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, there were but a few in this church connection who did not know of I. Willis Cole, militant churchman, militant editor.

In Louisville he was no ivory tower editor. He joined many fights for civil rights at the ground level. He was a past master of the board of directors, NAACP, and former president, Falls City Chamber of Commerce. He took a very active part in local and national politics. In the early twenties, Mr. Cole helped form the Lincoln Party as a protest move against the City Republican organization. He ran for State Senator on the Lincoln party ticket.

His long-time friend Bishop W. J. Waller, one of the senior prelates of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church, will lead the funeral services. Many high churchmen and businessmen are expected here for the rites.

Surviving the noted editor are: Mrs. Rosa L. Cole, wife; sons, I. Willis Cole Jr., and Lattimore Walls Cole; daughters, Mrs. Anna C. Brown, Chicago; Mrs. Katherine C. Lowry, Louisville; Mrs. Ruthlyn C. West, Hopkinsville; Mrs. Tella Marie Cole DeBose, Baton Rouge, La.; mother, Mrs. Roberta Cole; sister, Mrs. Louise Allen, and brother, Dillard Cole, all of Memphis. Interment at Louisville cemetery.



# "Leader" Publisher, Native of Memphis, Was Noted Figure

Kentucky Newsmen Was in Forefront of Louisville  
Crusade That Gained High Political Recognition For Colored Citizens; Raised Family of Six Children and Held High Position in C. M. E. Church

Louisville, Ky. — Funeral services were held in spacious Chestnut Street CME Church here Thursday February 23, for one of the most sterling figures of Louisville. A great host of people from all walks of life came to pay their last tribute of respect to I. Willis Cole, publisher of the influential Louisville Leader, a paper which had been in continuous publication for more than thirty years.

Mr. Cole, who had been ill for several weeks, but death came unexpectedly on Sunday morning, Feb. 19. It could be truthfully said of him that he burned himself out in the many worthy endeavors in which he took delight. These included not only the publication of a successful newspaper but also running a job printing establishment. He was one of the most prominent laymen of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, constant in his attendance at General Conferences and at the time of his death was a general officer of the CME's.

Mr. Cole was a native of Memphis, Tenn., and a graduate of Le Moyne College. Following his graduation from college he went to Chicago, intent upon becoming a physician, however, he entered Garrett Bible Institute and later took up the work of book salesman. This occupation brought him to Louisville, after which followed his becoming a partner with the late William Warley in the publication of the Louisville News. This partnership was soon severed however and Mr. Cole decided to venture into the newspaper business himself. The leader was launched in 1917, and from that time on became a force to be reckoned with in all the affairs of Louisville and Kentucky.

Mr. Cole was quite active in politics, being for the most part a leading figure in the Republican Party. However, he spearheaded one of the most resultful crusades, as far as colored Louisville was concerned.

in the city's history, nearly thirty years ago. That was when colored leaders nominated an entire ticket of colored candidates in protest against both the Republican and Democrat parties because of the poor consideration both parties gave for the tremendous support colored voters gave white candidates for office.

That this crusade was successful, despite the fact that no colored candidate was elected, is attested by the place colored Louisvillians now have in the government affairs of the Falls City. Both political parties now strongly bid for the support of Louisville's colored electorate and both are generally fair in keeping the promises they make before election.

It was following the crusade of nearly thirty years ago that Louisville got its fine squad of colored policemen, many positions above that of janitor in the various offices of the city and country, among them clerks and deputy sheriffs.

Later, for the first time in the state's history both parties nominated a colored man from one of the districts as a candidate of the legislature, Charles W. Anderson, a graduate both of Kentucky State College and Howard University. A Republican was elected as the representative and successfully was re-elected over a period of about ten years, later becoming assistant district attorney in Louisville. The Louisville delegation to the legislature still has a colored Republican as a member. Thus Louisville colored citizens, with Mr. Cole and his Louisville Leader conspicuous in the leadership, taught both white and colored citizens the power of the ballot and what can be accomplished by colored leaders when they work for the good of the people and do not sell their influence for a few paltry dollars for themselves.

Mr. Cole was a member of the board of directors of the Mammoth Life Insurance Company; a former president of the Falls City Chamber of Commerce; former president of

the local branch of the NAACP, was active in the Urban League and a member of the board of the YMCA.

Early in the 1920's Mr. Cole had the misfortune to lose his wife, the mother of four small children. He later married the present Mrs. Rosa Long Cole, who became a dear companion and loving mother of the four children. Also, to the union were born two other children, and all of them have grown to be worthy citizens. They are:

Mrs. Ruthlyn C. West, teacher of Home Economics, Hopkinsville; Mrs. Kathryn C. Lawery, teacher in Madison Junior High, Louisville; I. Willis Cole, Jr., postal clerk, Chicago; Mrs. Anna Malone Brown, Chicago; Lattimore Walls Cole, associate publisher of the Leader and Mrs. Tella Marie DeBose, music teacher in Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

Other survivors in addition to Mr. Cole's wife and children are his mother, Mrs. Robert Cole; sister, Mrs. Louise Allen and brother, Dillard Cole, all of Memphis.

Mr. Cole and family live in a beautiful home at 2317 West Walnut Street.

## TRIBUTES PAID

No half way ground. As a frank man. The fiery Editor was either heartily disliked or loved by those who knew him.

In the words of a Bishop W. J. Walls of AME Zion Church, who left the bedside of an ill mother to eulogize the newsmen, both as a civic and lay church leader.

Mr. Cole was likened unto an iceberg which moves faster than the swiftest ship, carried along by the subterranean forces unseen, yet swift and unerring in its journey.

Traffic was jammed for several blocks as the funeral cortege made its way to the church. Hundreds of school children lined the sidewalk, yet the hushness of the crowd did not mar the simplicity and beauty of the service. Innumerable floral designs tiered over ten feet in height attested to the esteem in which Mr. Cole was held.

Scripture readings were by Rev. E. S. Anderson, pastor of Broadway Temple AME Zion Church, and Rev. J. L. Tillington, presiding elder of the CME Church. Prayer was by Rev. W. H. Ballew, pastor of the Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church.

Two minute talks were made by Rev. C. L. Finch, pastor Chestnut Street CME Church where Mr. Cole had been a member for many years; Rev. O. K. Matthews, Lampkins Chapel CME Church, Mr. Cole's pastor and Rev. Augustus Jones pastor Fifth Street Baptist Church. Mr. G. W. Jackson who represented the press and attorney W. C. Buford, chairman of the Board of Directors

of the Mammoth Life Insurance Company of which Mr. Cole was director.

Songs were sung by the CME choirs. Mr. E. W. Smith, Mrs. Lelia Tate Blakey and Mrs. Anna Mahin, Bishop H. P. Porter of the CME Church then made remarks, following which acknowledgements of sympathy were made. The obituary was read by Mrs. Emma Minnis.

Survivors, his wife, Rosa L. Cole; two sons, I. Willis Cole, Jr., and A. Lattimore Walls Cole; four daughters, Mrs. Ruthlyn C. West, Mrs. Katherine Lawery, Mrs. Anna Malone Brown and Mrs. Tella Marie DuBose; his mother, Mrs. Roberts Cole, a brother, Gillard Cole; a sister, Mrs. Louise Allen.

Interment was at Louisville cemetery.

Lawrence Funeral Home officiating.

## CRUSADER MAKES EXIT:

# Newspaper Publisher for 30 Years Buried

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Having died suddenly on Feb. 23, three days before the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Week, which was an occasion of great moment to him, I. Willis Cole, editor and publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Leader for more than 30 years, was buried on Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cole, who has been ailing for nearly a year, died unexpectedly from heart ailment at his home.

He was always a persistent champion of justice and fair play. He aided a fight against attempted street car jim crowism and launched a personal fight against segregated park system in this city.

## Active Since World War I

He was actively engaged in many phases of civic affairs from the time he spearheaded the war drive when more than 1000 Kentuckians were called to the colors during World War I.

He organized and promoted a patriotic celebration and parade which thronged the streets. He also helped organize a committee which secured the appointment of colored Military Police in Louisville.

His greatest triumph, perhaps, was his fight against a school bond issue in this city which failed to make provision for colored children. This brought about a new bond issue which resulted in two junior high schools and an appropriation of \$100,000 for the newly acquired Louisville Municipal College.

This pioneer newspaperman won national commendation for his down-to-earth editorials, expressing the views and ideas of the common men of his race.

Such publications as the Crisis, Literary Digest and the Nation commended him for his forthright and militant declarations. He cherished personal communications from three Presidents—Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

No half way ground. As a frank man, the fiery editor was either heartily disliked or loved by those who knew him. Bishop W. J. Walls of AME Zion Church left the bedside of an ill mother to eulogize the newsmen, both as a civic and lay church leader.

## Funeral Rites Impressive

Funeral services were held at Chestnut St. CME Church, with, in addition to Bishop Walls, the following pastors participating in the rites:

The Revs. E. S. Anderson, J. L. Tillington, W. H. Ballew, C. L. Finch, O. K. Matthews and Augustus Jones.

Among others who spoke were G. W. Jackson, representing the press; W. C. Buford of the Mammoth Life Insurance Co., Bishop H. P. Porter of the CME Church, and Mrs. Emma Minnis,

Interment was at Louisville Cemetery. Lawrence Funeral Home officiating.

Mr. Cole's survivors include: His wife, Mrs. Rosa L. Cole; two sons, I. Willis Cole Jr. and A. Lattimore Walls Cole; four daughters, Mrs. Ruthlyn C. West, Mrs. Katherine Lawery, Mrs. Anna M. Brown and Mrs. Tella M. DuBose; his mother, Mrs. Roberts Cole; a brother, Gillard Cole; and a sister, Mrs. Louise Allen.



# Physician Who Saved Liberia From French Imperialism Dies

MONROVIA, Liberia (ANP)

Dr. Luke Anthony, physician, graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) Class of '91, and here in Liberia's history, died here last month at the age of 70 years.

Anthony, born in the African "bush" as a member of the Bassa tribe, assumed an important place in Liberian history when his knowledge of medicine enabled him to thwart an ingenious scheme of France to absorb Liberia.

This incident occurred in 1905, when France was busily engaged in trying to take over Liberia as a colony. A plot was rigged up whereby the French minister declared to the world that a yellow fever epidemic had broken out in Liberia.

The French put the fledgling Republic in "Quarantine," by sealing off her ports to ships. Then, under the pretext of ridding the country of the epidemic, they would stop in and take over.

With all contact with the outside world cut off, Liberia's protest could not be heard.

The government called in Dr. Anthony who, with his microscope, proved that the organism involved in the afflicted persons was the "plasmodium of malaria" not yellow fever. Faced with this scientific proof, the claim of the French was withdrawn.

The physician's knowledge of the microscope was gained at Lincoln and Penn universities. He entered Lincoln in 1886, with the help of former graduates of the institution who had returned to Liberia. They were Moses A. Hopkins, then minister to Liberia and Thomas N. Roberts.

During his summers at the institution, he worked as a missionary colporteur for the American Bible society. Upon graduating from Lincoln in 1891, he pursued medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania and Flowers Medical college, New York. He returned to Liberia and set up practice. At one time, he served as surgeon general of the Liberian army.

In addition, he is credited with having proposed the establishment of a University of Liberia, during his Lincoln U days. He lived to

see the college establish itself in its newly constructed building in Monrovia and begin the expansion toward university status.



# **La. Leader Passes /** *James Lewis*



*12-4-50*  
**JAMES LEWIS, JR.**

New Orleans lost one of its most prominent citizens and the race a financier in the passing suddenly last week of James Lewis, Jr., president-emeritus of the Peoples Industrial Company. The 85-year-old insurance executive and humanitarian was stricken with a heart attack during a testimonial reception in his honor. More than a thousand persons were on hand for the affair. Death came at Flint-Goodrich Hospital.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Lewis had a devoted interest in the welfare of his people. He contributed through Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis last year one thousand dollars to the National Negro Business League.



# Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois

## Dies, Couple Wed 54 Years

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Nina Gomer DuBois, wife of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the noted author, educator and sociologist, died Monday morning, June 26, at her home, 2417 N. Palaski St.

She had been ill for five years. With Dr. DuBois in New York City, and their daughter, Mrs. Yolande DeB. Williams at the high school where she teaches, Mrs. DuBois had at her bedside at the time of death her granddaughter, Miss DuBois Williams, a June high school graduate.

Dr. and Mrs. DuBois recently celebrated their 54th wedding anniversary, having been married in 1896, shortly after he resigned his first position at Wilberforce University.

### Paid Tribute in Article

Describing his bride later in an article, "The Shadow of Years," published in "The Crisis," the official NAACP magazine, Dr. DuBois wrote:

"I married a slip of a girl, beautifully dark-eyed and the rough and good as a German housewife."

Mrs. DuBois was born in Des Moines, Iowa, the daughter of Charles and Mrs. Mary Gomer. She attended the public schools there and later, Wilberforce University.

Following her marriage, to Dr. DuBois she traveled with him, establishing homes in Great Barrington, Mass., his hometown; Atlanta; and New York City as he moved from one position to another.

### Home Here for 10 Years

They moved to New York City in 1910 when Dr. DuBois became associated with the NAACP as director of publicity and research, and editor of "The Crisis." Although they still maintain a home in NYC, the family has lived in Baltimore for 10 years.

In Baltimore, Mrs. DuBois became a member of St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church. Besides her immediate family of husband, daughter and granddaughter, Mrs. DuBois is survived by Mrs. Edythe A. Myers of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Crawford of NYC and other cousins.

Funeral arrangements had not been completed at presstime.

awaiting the arrival of Dr. DuBois from New York City.

## Dr. DuBois Wife Dies

BALTIMORE (AP) — Mrs. Nina Gomer DuBois, wife of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted author, educator-sociologist, died here last week in her home after an illness of five years. At the time of her death, Dr. DuBois was in New York City, only her granddaughter, Miss DuBois Williams, was present.

The couple recently celebrated their fifty-fourth wedding anniversary. They were married in 1896, shortly after he resigned his first position at Wilberforce University.

BORN IN IOWA — She was born in Des Moines, Iowa, and was a graduate of Wilberforce University.

After maintaining a permanent residence in New York for thirty years, during which time Dr. DuBois was associated with the NAACP, the family moved to their present home in Baltimore in 1940.

Aside from Dr. DuBois and the granddaughter, a daughter survives.

## Dies in Hospital After Two Major Operations

Rites for W. Llewellyn Wilson

Held in Baltimore on Thursday

BALTIMORE — W. Llewellyn Wilson, 63, veteran musician, head of the music department of Douglass High School, and AFRO columnist, died in Johns Hopkins Hospital, Monday, following two major operations.

Funeral services were held at 3 p.m. at St. James Episcopal Church, Thursday, with Father Cedric Mills officiating.

He began his musical career, which was spoken of as unorthodox in the extreme, at the age of ten. Such noted teachers as W. C. Owst, Harold Randolph and John Strainer were among his many instructors.

Conducted Opera in School — In 1929 he conducted the first Wagnerian opera to be presented in a high school in the country, when he presented the "Flying Dutchman."

The only non-sponsored group of its type in the country, was formed by him in 1932, known as the Baltimore City Chorus and Orchestra. All members were volunteers.

Douglass High School became musically known throughout the East by the many groups he formed there and the operettas he conducted.

Aside from his school duties, Mr. Wilson was a well known organist, having served at several of the large churches in Baltimore.

Discovered New Talent — Mr. Wilson also was a cellist, having studied under Bart Wirtz, cello soloist of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra for many years.

Under his guidance at Douglass were such noted artists as Anne Brown, who starred in Porgy and Bess; Avon Long, still popular on Broadway; Thomas Kerr, professor of piano at Howard University;

Also Ellis Larkins, concert pianist of New York; Cab Calloway, famed orchestra leader; and Jerome Carrington, organist now noted from coast to coast.

Helped by Deep Faith — In a recent interview, the well-loved musician said he owed his success in his work and in life "to an unswerving faith in God, faith in myself and faith in my fellowman."

"A desire to live as I go

has also been a part of my ideal in life. I love my work and usually stay in school long hours after closing time. I like working with the pupils," he pointed out.

In the hospital last week, he remarked to a visiting minister, "If I die while I'm here, don't worry about me. My soul is all right. I always prayed at my organs."

### Native Baltimorean

Mr. Wilson was born in Baltimore, March 9, 1887. At the age of four, he went to Boston, where he remained for three years. All the remainder of his life has been spent in Baltimore.

During his early life he worked as an organ pumper, concrete worker and shipyard hand.

In December, 1915, he married Miss Irene Dorkins of Denton, Md. From this union seven children were born. Mrs. Irene Wilson died in 1934.

### Wife, All Children Survive

Mr. Wilson remained a widower until November, 1949, when he married Mrs. Vashti Christopher of Virginia, who survives.

His surviving children are: Mesdames Eleanore Worrell, psychiatric nurse in N.Y.; Charlotte Downie, sales representative for a local bottling company; Miss Maude Wilson, government clerk in N.Y.;

Mrs. Miriam Fields, former WAC, medical lab technician in Ohio; Miss Ada Wilson, Hampton student; William Jr., Signal Corps Depot clerk; and Pezavia Wilson, Morgan State College student.

Also surviving are three stepchildren and three grandchildren.

Following are statements of tribute from persons who had worked with Mr. Wilson in the educational and musical fields.

ELMER HENDERSON, assistant superintendent of schools: "Mr. Wilson was one of the pioneer teachers of Baltimore who did not permit time to pass while he remained static. He took advantage of opportunities and tried to keep himself up with the times."

"The result was that he was recognized by folks near and far as a person in the forefront of his particular field of endeavor. He demonstrated loyalty, integrity and

other characteristics that made him an individual in whom we could place our implicit confidence."

### To Perpetuate Memory

MISS MAYME TILGHMAN, chairman, Music Lovers Guild: "We feel the passing of our director, Mr. Wilson, very keenly. It was a shock to all of us."

"We had prepared to carry on as best we could until he was able to come back to us and take over the training program again. Now that he has passed, I think that we should carry on in his name and to his memory the things to which he devoted his life."

"It was his idea that we should study the great masters and bring oratorios back to Baltimore. We shall certainly try to carry on this program as a memorial to him."

KENNETH HJELMERVIK, director of music in the city schools: "Mr. Wilson will long be remembered by thousands of young men and women of our city who have received musical instruction from him."

"He had great faith in the value of music for all people. His sincerity of purpose and his great affection for the boys and girls in our schools made for him a host of friends. We shall miss him greatly."

### "Won't Recover Soon"

A. JACK THOMAS, director of the National Institute of Music: "Baltimore will not recover from the blow of Mr. Wilson's death soon. Not only was he outstanding in the field of music, but had abounding civic pride in all phases of education for his people. He was well versed in every way. His death leaves us wondering, awed..."

REV. ARTHUR J. PAYNE, pastor of Enon Baptist Church: "Mr. Wilson was our organist-director for four years. He was always on time, friendly, likable, yet stern and exact. His interest was not only in the choir, but the total church program."

GEORGE T. GIBSON, undertaker, 1735 Druid Hill Ave., who knew Mr. Wilson when he was organist at Trinity AME Church for many years:

"We shall feel his loss keenly. I have known Mr. Wilson since he was a boy. His mother worked hard as a wash woman to educate him, and he never let her down. He was a good man, sober, who loved sweet things to eat and his music. He worked in music practically up till the time he died."

MRS. PAULINE FAUNTLE ROY, president, Northwest Baltimore Improvement Association:

"I see we have lost one of our

most outstanding citizens. Mr. Wilson was loved by all and in his passing Baltimore has lost one of its greatest musicians."



29 1950

Maryland (Dr. Robert Thomas Kerlin)

**Dr. Robert T. Kerlin**

**Writer and Retired Professor Was  
Active in Socialist Party**

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 22 (AP).

Dr. Robert Thomas Kerlin, eighty-three, writer and teacher who was active in the Socialist party, died here yesterday of a heart attack.

Dr. Kerlin was active in labor affairs for many years. In 1948 he was Socialist party nominee for Presidential elector.

He was a retired professor of English literature and history. Among the schools at which he taught were Westchester Normal College, near Philadelphia; Virginia Military Institute; Farmville State Teachers College, Farmville, Va.; Potomac State School, at Keyser, W. Va., and Western Maryland College, at Westminster, Md.

He was one of the first members of the American Federation of Teachers. Among his books were two on the Negro press and Negro poetry.



# Hold Rites In Detroit For Loomis

DETROIT—Floyd A. Loomis, 51, Michigan's first Negro assistant prosecutor, was buried in quiet Elmwood Cemetery here last Saturday.

The noted attorney, who once held the position of assistant attorney general of Michigan, died Thursday at the age of 51. Death came after months of lingering illness suffered from an initial heart attack which caused the attorney to retire from active law practice some time ago.

His two daughters, Louise and Barbara, and his wife Katherine, were at his bedside when he died.



LOOMIS

A Republican throughout his life, the Detroit-born attorney was a graduate of the city's Central High School and the University of Michigan. He served 10 years as assistant prosecutor in Wayne County after he was appointed by former prosecutor and recent Judge Robert M. Toms.

Loomis was assistant attorney general of Michigan under the former Detroit police commissioner Henry S. Sawyer, in 1935 and 1936.

In 1937 he left public service to enter private law practice, becoming actively associated with the law firm of Loomis, Jones, Piper and Coldon.

Percival Piper, one of the members of the firm, is now assistant attorney general of Michigan. He was one of the pallbearers at the Loomis funeral.

Listed in Who's Who in America, Loomis was a member of Sigma Pi Phi and Alpha Phi Alpha.

Survivors are his wife, Katherine; a son, John Lloyd; two daughters, Mrs. Robert B. Williams (Louise), and Mrs. William E. Jackson (Barbara), of New York City.

Pallbearers were Judge Charles Wesley Jones, Atty. William Coldon, Maurice Houston, Alfred Pelham, Lowell Cuzzens and Percival Piper.



## Mississippi Attorney Dies

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — W. L. Mhoon, one of the three Negro attorneys in the state of Mississippi, died at his home last week after a series of strokes. He was one of the few Negro lawyers ever to have the respect of law officers, members of the bar, and the city, county and state courts of Mississippi.

Mhoon was what the white people called a member of Mississippi's "Black and Tan" Republican party. For years he was a member of the state control committee of the party headed by Perry Howard and recognized by the National Republican party. Several times he served as delegate to the GOP National Convention.

Mhoon learned his law under a local attorney, then took the state bar examination and passed. He started out as a member of the firm of Mhoon, Burns and Levy, then he worked alone with Howard. After Howard went to Washington, D. C., he worked alone.

He was active in numerous civic affairs.

A Catholic, he is survived by his widow, one daughter, three grandchildren, two great grandchildren, and a brother.

His death climaxed 43 years of service in Mississippi courts. At the time he died he was the only Negro practicing law in Jackson.

### W. L. Mhoon

## Negro Attorney Dies in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—W. L. Mhoon, one of the three Negro attorneys in Mississippi, died at his home last week after a series of strokes.

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## Professor Todd Dies After 60 Years Teaching

POPLARVILLE, Miss.—Professor Alfred A. Todd, "a credit to the Negro race," died last week, after spending most of his 84 years working for Negro education.

Todd, who graduated from Talladega college, began heading the Negro school system here in 1905 and retired in 1946. Altogether, the professor taught a total of 60 years. In addition, he had a brief span as a newspaperman, editing the Public Pulse at Demopolis, Ala., and the Pine Bolt Signal at Lumberton, Miss.

He became a member of the Alabama State Teachers association in 1885, and was elected vice president of that body in 1896. He also served as secretary of the McKinley Republican club at Demopolis, Ala., in 1906.

Todd is survived by his wife and six children. One of his sons, James, now heads the Negro school system here. The others are Thomas and Euclid of Hattiesburg, Miss.; Mrs. Evelyn Kellar and Edgar, both of Chicago.

## R. C. Simmons' Mother Buried

HOLLANDALE, Miss. — Mrs. Willie Murray Simmons, widow of the late Emory P. Simmons, noted educator, and mother of Roscoe Conklin Simmons, died at her home here Tuesday.

Her funeral was held Friday in the gymnasium of the E. P. Simmons High School and was attended by colored and white. Leading white of this city sat on the platform and among the people.

Last year the funeral of her husband, founder of public education in this section, was held in the auditorium of the same school. This school, Mississippi's best, was established and built by them and for 60 years Professor Simmons was its principal.

Mrs. Simmons was a native of Macon, a member of the illustrious family which produced Mrs. Booker T. Washington, William W. Lucas, American Lucas, Laura Murray Evans, the Lovett brothers and other notable persons. The family came originally from Virginia and Kentucky.



# Pioneer Negro Political Head Buried In Mo.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — (ANP) —

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, 82, one of the nation's pioneer and great Negro politicians and for more than 50 years a practicing physician, was buried here last week.

A tall, erect, imposing, and dominating figure during his life, Dr. Crossland lived a dynamic life as a leader in politics, medicine, and fraternal orders, and in both Negro and white affairs.

At the beginning of the 20th century during the heyday of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, Dr. Crossland was one of the nation's leading Republicans.

He served twice at-large-at-large to Republican national conventions during that era. He also served as U. S. minister and consul general to Liberia during that period.

At his death he was a 33rd Mason holding high office in the grand lodge; and he also held office in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

With the African Methodist Episcopal, he also was a power. He was elected three times as delegate to the quadrennial conference of the church, and served 25 years as a trustee of Western University at Quindaro, Kansas.

In the field of medicine, Dr. Crossland also achieved. He served twice as assistant city physician at St. Joseph. He came to St. Joseph 60 years ago, and has practiced medicine most of this time.

He holds degrees from Shaw university, Walden university, and Meharry Medical college. He served as president of the Pan-African Medical Association of Negro Surgeons and Pharmacists.

His career is spotted with numerous unusual stories. For example, early in the 1920's he presented a memorial to President Warren Harding, a memorial subscribed to by leading bankers and surgeons of St. Joseph.

Both whites and Negroes often looked to him for advice during his lifetime. Of him the white St.

Joseph News Press in an editorial titled, "Negro of Distinction," wrote:

"Dr. Crossland would have stood apart from the common run whatever his color or race. He was an exceptional citizen.

"He was stimulating, and for 25 years was the most progressive—and aggressive—member of his race in all Missouri. We'll miss the old fellow."

Dr. Crossland is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hattie Crossland, a patient at Missouri Methodist hospital.

## T. H. Reynolds Taught Music At Sumner High School 39 Years

Thomas H. Reynolds, 70, outstanding music teacher, soloist and pianist, died early Wednesday morning at Bethany Hospital where he had been confined since Saturday. Mr. Reynolds' have been in poor health for several months. He suffered a fall during the summer and spent several weeks in Douglass Hospital. Upon returning home he suffered a nervous condition of the stomach and during the past few weeks had been under constant care of a physician.

The funeral of T. H. Reynolds was held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock at the First Baptist church. Rev. E. A. Freeman officiated.

Mr. Reynolds taught at Sumner High School from 1911 to 1949. He was retired at his own request in the spring of 1949. The same year he made an extended trip to the West Coast. His passing followed but a little more than two years that of his wife, Mrs. Mable Blue Reynolds.

Superintendent of schools, F. L. Schagle said that Mr. Reynolds was one of our outstanding teachers. He said also that the instructor's fine character and spirit along with his musical capabilities manifested in the class room reflected well in many of the students who came under his supervision.

"Mr. Reynolds was an educator and scholar," said Mr. Schagle, "the type that made for a better America."

John Hodge, principal of Sumner High School, under whom Mr. Reynolds taught for 39 years said he was very close to the musician. He stated that he and Mr. Reynolds entered Indiana University at Bloomington Ind., and traveled over the east together, and work-

ed at Sumner High over a long period.

"I think of Mr. Reynolds not only as a close personal friend," asserted Mr. Hodge, "but as one who made a definite contribution to the musical interest of our students and at the same time exemplifying great and kind spirit which was admired by fellow instructor, the student body and many patrons of Sumner High school. Mr. Reynolds' passing away is indeed a great loss to the community, the students and First Baptist church which he served faithfully for many years."

Mr. Reynolds was born in 1880 in Washington D. C. He attended high school in Anderson, Ind., from which he was graduated in 1900. His A.B. degree was received from the University of Indiana in 1906. The young man attended Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, O., and received a diploma in public school music.

Mr. Reynolds taught at Normal, Alabama for a year before coming to Kansas City, Kansas. In 1940 he received the M.A. degree from the University of Kansas.

Supt. Schagle said that Mr. Reynolds had a very fine school attendance record which showed that he has been absent a total of only 31 days in his two-score years at Sumner High.

Most of the instructor's early life was spent in Anderson, Indiana.

Mr. Reynolds, affectionately known as Tom to close friends gave generously of his talent. He was an unusually gifted musician. The teacher sang solos at many funerals, teas, banquets, churches and miscellaneous civic programs. He appeared before the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis

and other local groups.

His music groups sang twice for the Kansas State Teachers Association. He carried his Sumner High Glee club to many churches for programs. Some of his vocal



T. H. REYNOLDS

ists appeared on most of the outstanding civic meetings held in this community.

The educator was a member of Pythagoras lodge number 86, F. and A.M.; Beta Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi fraternity and Theta Chapter of Sigma Pi Phi (Boule).

Mr. Reynolds directed the men's chorus at First Baptist church. This organization under his direction became an outstanding group. The chorus gave numbers on a Mother's Day program over WHB in 1949. First Baptist tendered Mr. Reynolds a testimonial banquet three years ago.

During the time spent at Bethany Hospital, Mr. Reynolds was not alone for even an hour. Members of First Baptist church, friends or someone from Sumner High was there with him at all times to give assistance to the hospital attendants.

Mr. Reynolds taught at Hampton Institute one summer in place of R. Nathaniel Dett who was traveling in Europe.

Survivors are an adopted daughter, Mrs. Josephine Washington, 1951 N. 5th St. and a sister-in-law, Miss Bertha Blue of Cleveland,

Ohio.

The Reynolds home was at 115 N. 10th St.

After the funeral service in Kansas City, Kansas the body was shipped to Cleveland, Ohio for burial in a lot besides that of his late wife.

The Thatcher Funeral Home was in charge of the body.

## Howard U. Grad

## Obstetrician

## Dies After Child's Birth

ST. LOUIS — (MCPB) — Funeral services were held last Tuesday morning for Dr. L. Elizabeth Courtney Moseley, who died of complications following childbirth last week at St. Mary's Hospital.

Dr. Courtney was the only Negro woman obstetrician in the city.

Rites were held at the Church of the Visitation, Taylor and Evans Avenue. Burial was at Calvary Cemetery.

Dr. Moseley, 34 years old, had been ill since the birth of a daughter by Cesarean operation a week earlier. The baby survived. The prominent female specialist who was more familiarly known by her maiden name of Courtney, operated offices at 4602-A Page Boulevard.

She began practicing here in 1946 after several years of internship and residence at Homer G. Phillips Hospital. She received her medical degree at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and completed her undergraduate work at Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

A native of Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Moseley is survived by her widower, George Moseley; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Courtney of Washington, and a brother.



Was Leading Republican

# Bury Pioneer Politician, J. R. A. Copeland, at 52

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. — (ANP) — Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, 52, one of the nation's pioneer and great Negro politicians and for more than fifty years a practicing physician, was buried here last week.

A tall, erect, imposing, and dominating figure during his lifetime, Dr. Crossland lived a dynamic life as a leader in politics, medicine, and fraternal orders, and in both Negro and white affairs.

At the beginning of the twentieth century during the heyday of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft, Dr. Crossland was one of the nation's leading Republicans.

He served twice as delegate-at-large and twice as alternate delegate-at-large to Republican national conventions during that era. He also served as U. S. Minister and Consul General to Liberia during that period.

At his death he was a Thirty-third Degree Mason holding high office in the Grand Lodge; and he also held office in the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

CHOSEN, THRICE  
With the African Methodist Episcopal Church, he also was a power. He was elected three times a delegate to the quadrennial conference of the church, and served twenty-five years as a trustee of Western University at Quindaro, Kan.

In the field of medicine, Dr. Crossland also achieved. He served twice as assistant city physician in St. Louis. He came to St. Joseph sixty years ago, and had practiced medicine most of this time.

He held degrees from Shaw University, Walden University, and Meharry Medical College. He served as president of the Pan-Missouri Medical Association of Negro Surgeons and Pharmacists.

His career is spotted with numerous unusual stories. For example, early in the 1920's he presented a memorial to President Warren Harding, a memorial subscribed to by leading bankers and surgeons of St. Joseph.

## ADVICE SOUGHT

Both whites and Negroes often looked to him for advice during his lifetime. Of him the white St. Joseph News Press in an editorial titled "Negro of Distinction," wrote:

"Dr. Crossland would have stood apart from the common run whatever his color or race. He was an exceptional citizen.

"He was stimulating, and for twenty-five

years was the most progressive—and aggressive—member of his race in all Missouri. We'll miss the old fellow. . . ."

Dr. Crossland is survived by his widow, Mrs. Hattie Crossland, a patient at Missouri Methodist Hospital.

# Crittenden E. Clark, Fraternal Leader And Politician Dies Suddenly Tuesday

Mr. Crittenden E. Clark, well-known figure in Republican political circles and Masonic activities, died at his home, 2808 Lawton blvd., Tuesday evening, shortly after suffering a severe heart attack. He had been in apparent good health during the day, and had taken a friend to Union Station shortly before becoming ill.

A native of Greensburg, Ind., Mr. Clark had resided in St. Louis for 65 years. He was 80 years old. A graduate of the Washington University Law School in 1896, he had practiced law here for 53 years. For 15 years he served as Justice of the Peace in the Fourth Ward, and became Associate City Counselor in 1947. He retired from that position last April. He was a past Grand Master of the Prince Hall Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Missouri, and National Grand Master of the A. O. U. W. of A.

His body will lie in state at the Ellis Funeral Home, 2820 Stoddard st., all day Friday, October 15. Masonic services will be conducted there Friday night, with funeral services Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at St. Paul A.M.E. church. Mr. Clark had been a member of St. Paul for more than sixty years. Interment will be in Washington Park Cemetery.

Mr. Clark is survived by his wife, Mrs. Alma Clark, a daughter, Mrs. Inez Clark Logan and a son, Crittenden L. Clark, all of St. Louis.

er Phillips, besides conducting a private practice.  
She was born in Atlanta and attended Spelman College before completing her pre-medical training at Talladega College.  
Burial was in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis.



## Dr. E. C. Mosley Buried in St. Louis

WASHINGTON  
Funeral services were held in St. Louis, Mo., last Tuesday for Dr. Elizabeth Courtney Mosley, daughter of W. T. Courtney of this city.

Mr. Courtney is chief engineer of the power plant at Howard University where Dr. Mosley graduated from the college of medicine.

She also did a year of post-graduate work in medicine at Howard before interning at E. C. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis in 1942.

Resident Physician  
At the time of her death, Dr. Mosley was resident physician in obstetrics and gynecology at Hom-



# Mrs. Grace Valentine Noted Educator, Dies

TRENTON—Quiet funeral services were held at the Ewing Memorial Chapel here Friday afternoon for Mrs. Grace Booth Valentine, nationally-known educator, dean of girls of the New Jersey Manual Training School, and wife of Dr. William R. Valentine, principal of the school, who died at her home after a long illness last Monday. She was 70 years old. Born in New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Valentine was graduated at the head of her class from the New Haven Normal School for Teachers. She then became the first regularly appointed Negro teacher in the New Haven public schools, later transferring to the public schools of Indianapolis.



MISS GRACE VALENTINE

Dr. and Mrs. Valentine came to the Bordentown Manual Training School in 1915 when Dr. N. C. Kendall, the former New Jersey Commissioner of Education, induced them to accept an appointment at the state school.

From 1915 until her retirement in 1948, Mrs. Valentine served as Dean of Girls of the Manual Training School. During this period, she was also active in many civic and welfare organizations throughout the state, and during World War I she was

Among her other activities were included membership on the board of directors of the Burlington County YMCA, and a former presidency of the New Jersey Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Surviving Mrs. Valentine are her husband, Dr. W. R. Valentine, Mrs. Dorothy V. Harney, daughter; W. R. Valentine, Jr., son, and a grandson W. R. Valentine, 3rd.

# Funeral Services Held for Dr. W. H. Washington

NEWARK

Private funeral services for Dr. William H. Washington, 71, of 321 High St., well known in medical and civic circles for more than 40 years, were held at his home, Monday night.

Dr. Washington, resident of Newark for 42 years and who had practiced medicine here for 41 years, died Friday night after an illness of eight months.

Considered the dean of Howard University Medical School graduates practicing in the East, Dr. Washington was born in Portsmouth, Va., and grew up in Gloucester, Va. Both parents died while he was very young, resulting in his being reared by an uncle.

## Second to Practice in City

He attended college and medical school at Howard University, Washington, where he was captain of the football team for three years. He is said to have been the second physician of his race to practice in Newark.

His first wife, Ardell Washington, who was a native of Victoria, Va., died 20 years ago. Later, he married his second wife, the former Miss Helen Wilson, who survives him.

Prominent in civic affairs of North Jersey, he was one of the organizers of the New Jersey Urban League and the North Jersey Alumni Association.

He was also a member of:

The North Jersey Medical Association, Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey Medical Association, National Medical Association, the NAACP;

Mu Boule, Sigma Phi Pi Graduate Fraternity, Alpha Lodge of Masons of Newark, Bethany Baptist Church and treasurer of the Alumni Association.

In addition to his wife, he is survived by Granville, William, Oscar, George and Alexander Washington, nephews; and Mrs. Ellen Cook and Mrs. Sarah Stokes of Gloucester, nieces. Interment was in Fairmount Cemetery.



# New York Papers Pay Special Tribute To Two Dead Negroes

NEW YORK CITY - New York papers paid special obituary tribute to two leading Negroes of this city who died early in November.

They were Ferdinand O. Morton, former head of the city's Civil Service Commission, and V. W. Tandy, Sr., noted architect.

Mr. Morton, who died on November 8 after a long illness, was the first Negro to hold a high appointive office in New York's municipal government.

A prominent democrat, he entered New York politics under sponsorship of the late Democratic Party leader Charles F. Murphy, and from 1917 to 1923 was assistant district attorney in charge of the Indictment Bureau.

He was Civil Service Commissioner for twenty-six years, serving four appointments and retiring as president in January 1948.

He was a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard University, and Boston University Law School.

Vertner W. Tandy, Sr., sixty-four, who died on November 7, was the first Negro registered as an architect in New York State and one of the first to become a member of the American Institute of Architects, leading association of the profession.

Designer of several New York churches and apartment buildings, Mr. Tandy worked in the city some forty-two years.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Cornell University School of Architecture, he was one of six founders of Alpha Phi Alpha, the first and now one of the largest Negro college fraternities in this country.

## John M. Glenn Dies; Ex-Head Of Sage Fund

Helped Organize Society to Prevent Blindness; in Many Welfare Groups

John Mark Glenn, ninety-one, an incorporator and one of the original trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation, from which he resigned as trustee in 1948, died Thursday at New York Hospital. His home was at 45 Park Avenue.

Mr. Glenn was one of the limited group to which Mrs. Russell Sage applied for advice in 1906, when she was contemplating setting up the foundation and it was Mrs. Sage who elected him as one of the incorporators. He was its general director from 1907 to 1931 and was senior author of the two-volume history of the foundation published in 1947.

In 1908, he was a member of a small committee appointed by the foundation to aid in the prevention of blindness, from which developed the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. Mr. Glenn was an organizer of the society, served as director until 1938 and was honorary vice-president. In 1940 he received the Leslie Dana gold medal for his work in this field.

On Regional Plan Group Mr. Glenn also was a member of the Regional Plan Committee of the foundation, which made a ten-year study of the metropolitan area and produced the twelve-volume "Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs." He was a founder of the Regional Plan Association and a director at the time of his death.

He was born in Baltimore, Md., and was graduated in 1879 from Washington and Lee University. He studied for a year at Johns Hopkins University and in 1882 was graduated from the Law School of the University of Maryland. From 1898 to 1907 he was a member of the Board of Supervisors of City Charities of Buffalo.

## Social Service Leader



John M. Glenn

In 1901 he was president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, now the National Conference of Social Work, of which he was a member for sixty-three years.

## Member of Welfare Groups

At the time of his death Mr. Glenn was a trustee of the Community Service Society of New York; the New York School of Social Work and the Mary Elizabeth Wood Foundation; member of the board of directors and executive committee of the National Social Welfare Assembly, which he helped to organize; member of the executive and finance committees and the social service commission, and chairman of the pension fund trustees of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an member of many other academic and social welfare associations.

He was a member of Trinity Church and had long been active in the affairs of the New York Diocese and the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Over long periods he was a member of the National Council's Commission on Christian Social Service and on Marriage and Divorce.

During World War I he served on the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, the War Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Since 1939 he has been a member of the Presiding Bishop's Committee on World Relief.

He was a member of The Century Association and National Arts clubs and Phi Beta Kappa.

## Wendell P. Talbert, Choirmaster, Dies

NEW YORK - Funeral services were held here last week for Wendell P. Talbert, composer, and gifted orchestra and choral director. He was the son of the late Rev. Horace and Frankie Talbert.

Talbert studied at Vassar College, where his father was secretary and treasurer for many years. In addition, he received seven years musical training at Oberlin university in Ohio.

A charter member of the Four Harmony Kings, Talbert did his early musical work during the old Chatauqua days and was musical director of the second company of "Shuffle Along." He was headline attraction with his own unit, known as "W. Talbert's Chocolate Fienda," which consisted of orchestra, dance and singing, and worked such circuits as Keith, Orpheum, and Pantages.

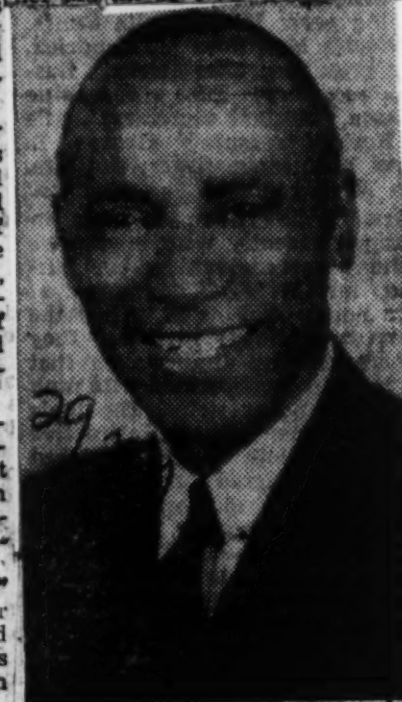
When Talbert came East, he became the first Negro musical director of a 75 piece orchestra at Madison Square Garden which played for all leading sports events for four years. He was managing choral director for Friedland's "Singing the Blues," an all colored unit, and for "Showboat." He also organized and conducted Wen Talbert's Symphonic orchestra, which boasted a 70 piece mixed group.

Talbert was among the first Negroes assigned to the Army Special Service Corps during World War II. His duties consisted of organizing bands, glee clubs and teaching. In addition to the post of musical director for U. S. O. Shows throughout the war. He was first leader and conductor of the famous 369th chorus. Since the war, he was engaged in radio and concert work with a group known as "Wen Talbert's Singers."

His last appearance was a gigantic concert of more than 25 choral societies of New York City and vicinity. The concert benefitted the New York Heart Fund. It was following this concert that he was stricken.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs.

Hallie Talbert, 260 Convent Avenue, New York City, two sisters, Mrs. Bessie Morton and Mrs. Helen McKnight and a brother, Henry Talbert of Detroit, Mich., two aunts, Mrs. Rebecca Black of Washington, D. C. and Mrs. Nanel Martin of New York City.



WENDELL P. TALBERT



# Former YMCA Head Buried In Montclair

*Val 5-20-50*  
BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Charles Bullock, who initiated the YMCA program among the colored people here and who served as the first executive secretary of the Carlton Avenue Branch YMCA, died at his home in Montclair, N. J., recently.

Mr. Bullock was widely known as a worker among young people and served a number of city YMCAs as executive secretary. He built the Washington Street Branch of the YMCA in Montclair, N. J., and retired from that post a number of years ago. He made his home with his wife and daughter in that city.

Herbert T. Miller, present executive secretary headed a large delegation of Brooklynites who traveled to Montclair on last Saturday to attend the funeral at the Union Baptist Church.

## NAACP Mourns Embree Death

NEW YORK.—Shock and grief at the sudden passing of Dr. Edwin R. Embree was expressed by Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In a telegram to Mrs. Embree conveying the association's condolences, Mr. Wilkins referred to Dr. Embree as "a long-time friend and active supporter" of the work of the NAACP and praised the "immeasurable contribution to the progress of human relationships" made by the former president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on race relations in the country, Dr. Embree headed the Rosenwald Fund from 1928 until it was depleted in 1948. He was the author of many volumes on Negro life and on race relations, and was chairman of the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations from 1943 to 1948. At the 39th Annual Conference of the NAACP in Kansas City in 1949, Dr. Embree presented the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

On the day of his death, February 21, Dr. Embree attended a luncheon in honor of Bishop Francis J. McConnell, chairman of the Committee of 100, which

raises money for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. He died that evening after leaving his office at the recently established John Hay Whitney Foundation, where he served as a consultant.

## Dr. Edwin R. Embree Dies Suddenly

*3-3-50*  
Has Heart Attack  
During Conference  
On New Fellowships

NEW YORK. — (AP) — Edwin R. Embree is dead. Stricken Tuesday afternoon by a heart attack at 66 years of age, the President of the Julius Rosenwald fund, until it was liquidated in 1948, passed away at his apartment in the Hotel Madison here. He was in a conference at the Hotel Plaza when the sudden attack came. His death came a few hours later.

Dr. Edwin Embree's passing brought a shock to countless thousands of people whose lives had been touched by his activities. These included many leading Negro and white figures: scholars, educators and professional men and women whose training had been received in part through the beneficence of the Rosenwald fund; to teachers and students and graduates in the 6,000 Rosenwald schools which

dot every section of the Southland; to the fellows whose education was topped off by the fellowships which the fund granted; to the co-workers and consultants who served with him in the widespread ramifications of the fund and, then, to the readers of the many books he had authored, all on the topic of better racial relationship, a field in which he had been an epochal figure.

Dr. Embree was born in Osceola, Neb., in 1883, and spent his early life in Wyoming and Kentucky. His grandfather was president of Berea college in Kentucky, which during Embree's boyhood and until the legislature passed a segregation law, had both white and Negro students.

He graduated from Yale. He became a secretary and former vice-president of the Rockefeller foundation. He was a trustee of Sarah Lawrence, Radcliffe and Roosevelt colleges, and Fisk university.

His latter years were spent in

disbursing the \$22,500,000 fund left by Julius Rosenwald, late president of Sears Roebuck and Company, to benefit mankind.

Two years ago he became director of the Liberia foundation which was established by Edward R. Stettinius, former secretary of state. Later he became a consultant for the Whitney foundation of New York, and at the time of his death was engaged in developing a program of fellowship somewhat on the order of the former Rosenwald program.

Surviving are his widow, the former Kate Scott Clark, and three children, a son and two daughters.

His body was cremated in New York City, and Memorial services will be held at the University of Chicago on March 11.



## Noted Poet-Liberal Dies in New York

NEW YORK. — (CS) — William Rose Benet, 64-year-old distinguished American poet, critic and editor who won the Pulitzer Poetry prize in 1942, collapsed and died of a heart attack Thursday evening as he was walking along Broadway and 15th St. in Harlem. Mr. Benet had just left a meeting of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of which he is secretary, and was enroute to meet his wife, Marjorie, for dinner.

A self-described liberal, Mr. Benet was an active member of the Civil Rights Defense committee and fought in many ways for equal rights of Negro people. He was the oldest of the three famous Benet children. His brother was Stephen Vincent Benet, also a Pulitzer Prize winning poet and novelist. His sister, Laura Benet, poet, essayist and editor. Surviving are his wife, Marjorie, and two children by a previous marriage.

## S. A. Bruseaux, Investigator, Dies In East

NEW YORK. — Following an illness of several weeks, Sheridan A. Bruseaux, 60, founder and operator of the Bruseaux National Detective Service, Chicago, died here early Saturday in Roosevelt hospital. The body will be taken to Chicago for burial.

Bruseaux was born in Little Rock, Ark., April 26, 1890. He finished Union High School and later Arkansas Baptist college. He came north at an early age and secured work in the hotels in Chicago as a waiter, later joining the McGuire Detective Service as an operator.

He was assigned to work with the American Protective League, then a citizens' volunteer organization cooperating with the FBI in rounding up draft-dodgers.

In 1919 he founded his own service at 3333 State st. under the name, Keystone National Detective Agency, which was changed to Bruseaux National Detective Service, 64 W. Randolph st.

During his career in this field, he figured in many important cases, some of which were national in scope. In 1928 his most notable

appearance was as special investigator of the Loesch Investigating Committee in which a Special Grand Jury was impaneled to probe the ~~Loesch~~ case, the outcome of election terrorism.

Other cases included probes into the Gary school system where prejudice was rampant, and investigation of an upheaval at Wilberforce university in 1927. He also did the major portion of the investigation into the Lettie Kolvin case in Tulsa, Okla., where there were 167 persons claiming heirship to a huge oil fortune.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Ethel Bruseaux, and a daughter by a previous marriage. He resided at 3140 W. Douglas blvd.

## Pioneer Business

## Woman Dead

NEW YORK. — Funeral services for Dr. Julia Coleman Robinson, widow of the late Dr. John W. Robinson, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, were held at church recently, with the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of

High churchmen, prominent business, professional, and political leaders and citizens in every walk of life were among the mourners which filled the church.

The members of the Barber Scotia College Club rendered the Alma Mater song. The Rev. Alice T. Simmons read many condolences including those from Dr. and Mrs. L. S. Cozart of Barber Scotia College and the Central Republican Club.

Matron Paid High Tribute  
Tributes on the life and service of Mrs. Robinson were paid by:

The Rev. Charles Wilson, representing Christ Community Church of which Dr. Robinson was the founder; Archbishop William Ernest of the African Orthodox Church Dr. P. W. Perry of James Street Methodist Church, Dr. Shelby Rooks, of St. James Presbyterian Church and Dr. Sweeney.

Dr. Sweeney in his eulogy told of Mrs. Robinson's influence as a churchwoman and civic leader, of her service as a member of St. Mark's and of the contributions she made to the life of the church.

Mrs. Robinson was born in Mebane, N.C., the daughter of John and Mary Hughes, and the youngest of seven brothers and sisters, among whom are John Hughes, Mrs. Molly A. Williams, Dr. Lucy Brown, well known surgeon and founder of the Cannon St. Hospital in Charlotte, N.C.; James and Walter Hughes and Mrs. Marie Mc-

Croey.

Founder Alumnae Chapter  
Mrs. Robinson was a graduate of Barber Scotia College in Concord, N.C. She was one of the founders of the Barber Scotia Alumnae Chapter of New York.

She was the first woman to receive the degree of doctor of pharmacy from Howard University. For several years she conducted a drug store in Newport News and was also the first colored woman to conduct a drug store in Philadelphia.

She established and conducted the Hair Vim Chemical Company, which manufactured hair goods, after she came to New York 25 years ago and became active in community affairs.

Also Active in Politics

She was once a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket in the 21st District. She was a member of the Inter-Denominational Ministers' Wives Association, the Business and Professional Women's Club, and was former president of the New York State Federation of Womens Clubs.



# Embree Dies, Body Cremated

Rosenwald Fund Mgr  
Mourned by Many

NEW YORK (ANP)—Edwin R. Embree, 66, president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation Fund from its inception in 1920, until its liquidation in 1948, died Feb. 21 of a heart attack.

He was found dead in his apartment in the Hotel Madison, a few hours after he was stricken at a conference at the Hotel Plaza.

His body was cremated here. Memorial services will be held March 11 at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Edwin Embree's passing brought a shock to countless thousands of people whose lives had been touched by his activities.

Graduate of Yale  
Dr. Embree was born in Osceola, Neb., in 1883, and spent his early life in Wyoming and Kentucky.

His grandfather was president of Berea College in Kentucky, which during Embree's boyhood and until the legislature passed a segregation law, had both white and colored students.

He graduated from Yale, with an A.B. degree, and became a secretary and former vice-president of Rockefeller Foundation. He was a trustee of Sarah Lawrence, Radcliffe and Roosevelt Colleges, and Fisk University.

Gave Away Fortune  
His latter years were spent in disbursing the \$22,500,000 fund left by Julius Rosenwald, late president of Sears Roebuck and Company, to benefit mankind.

He was also a specialist in the study of races and primitive cultures, extending his researches to conditions in the Far East and in Southern and Eastern Europe.

Wrote Many Books  
His books included: "Brown America, the Story of a New Race," "American Negroes, a Handbook," "Thirteen Against the Odds," "The Business of Giving Away Money," "Education for All the People," and "Color and Democracy."

Surviving are his wife, the former Miss Kate Scott Clark and three children, a son and two daughters.

## Doctor Edwin Embree

The recent death of Dr. Edwin R. Embree, who until 1948, was the president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, was a distinct shock to countless thousands of his fellow-Americans. He was more than a great American, he was besides, a great scholar and author and lecturer. Like the Julius Rosenwald Fund he directed for nearly 20 years, his life and influence permeated every phase of Negro life, especially in the South and the rural South.

He was a benefactor to leading white and Negro scholars, educators and professional men and women, whose training had been received in part through the beneficence of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Teachers and students and graduates in the 5,000 Rosenwald schools which dot every section in our Southland. Fellows, whose education was topped off by the fellowships which the fund granted, remember him and will mourn his death.

No single American, we do not believe, worked so hard and so long in the service of the Negro. His pronouncements on the matter of race relations were highly valued and eagerly sought. During the year he directed the Rosenwald Foundation, Dr. Embree administered the sum of twenty-two and a half million of dollars.

He was born in a small Nebraska town. He was graduated from Yale University. He served as Secretary and later as Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation. And, until his death, he served as director of the Liberia Foundation, a position he assumed two years ago.

Negroes, at least, can never afford to forget the work and services of this great American. His name, like the Rosenwald Fund, is a household word in our hearts and homes. Let the colleges, therefore, which were the largest benefactors of its gifts and services, institute a special Recognition Day for Mr. Embree and the Foundation jointly.

**Dr. Edwin R. Embree Dies, Former Pres. Rosenwald Fund**

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Edwin R. Embree is dead. Stricken last Tuesday afternoon by a heart attack at 66 years of age, the President of the Julius Rosenwald fund, until it was liquidated in 1948, passed away at his apartment in the Hotel Madison here. He was in a conference at the Hotel Plaza when the sudden attack came. His death came a few hours later.

Dr. Edwin Embree's passing brought a shock to countless thousands of people whose lives had been touched by his activities. These included many leading Negro and white figures: scholars, educators and professional men and women whose training had been received in part through the beneficence of the Rosenwald fund; to teachers and students and graduates in the 5,000 Rosenwald schools which dot every section of the Southland; to the fellows whose education was topped off by the fellowships which the fund granted; to the co-workers and consultants who served with him in the widespread ramifications of the fund and, then, to the readers of the many books he had authored, all on the topic of better racial relationship, a field in which he had been an epochal figure.



## Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree (New York)

Edwin Embree Dies  
Rosenwald Fund's

NEW YORK — (AP) — Edwin Rogers Embree, 66, Rosenwald Fund's leading sociologist and authority on education and racial problems, died Tuesday night of heart trouble at his home.

He was president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund from 1928 until it went out of existence in 1948. The fund spent more than \$22,000,000. It was left by Rosenwald, late chairman of Sears, Roebuck and Company in Chicago, for "the well-being of mankind."

Embree provided that the money be spent within 25 years.

## Sociologist Dies

NEW YORK, Feb. 22 — (AP) — Edwin Rogers Embree, 66, one of the nation's leading sociologists and authorities on education and racial problems, died Tuesday night of heart trouble at his home.

He was president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund from 1928 until it went out of existence in 1948.

(From Late Editions of Yesterday's Times.)

EDWIN EMBREE, 66,  
SOCIOLOGIST DEAD

President of Julius Rosenwald Fund for 20 Years, Formerly With Rockefeller Foundation

Edwin Rogers Embree, one of the country's leading sociologists, who was president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for twenty years from 1928 until the fund's termination in 1948, died last night of a heart attack at his residence, the Hotel Madison, 15 East Forty-eighth Street. He was 66 years old.

Born in Osceola, Neb., a descendant on both sides of his family of Southern Abolitionists, Mr. Embree grew up in Wyoming and Kentucky, and then entered Yale, where he received his A. B. in 1906. After a year of reporting for The New York Sun, he devoted ten years to the service of the university as alumni editor of The Yale Alumni Weekly, and as registrar and assistant secretary.

Then Mr. Embree entered upon the type of work which provided the opportunities for the principal achievements of his career, devoted to modern large-scale philanthropy, with the betterment of race relations and aid to the less privileged

Edwin Embree,  
Of Rosenwald  
Fund, Dies at 66

Headed Foundation Until Its  
End in '48; Was Expert  
on U.S. Racial Problems

Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree, sixty-six, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund from 1928 until it went out of existence in 1948, died Tuesday night at his home in the Madison Hotel, 15 East Fifty-eighth Street. Much of Dr. Embree's fame rested on the many books and

in the foreground. He joined the Rockefeller Foundation, with which he remained for ten years as secretary, director of the division of studies and vice president.

For years a specialist in the study of races and primitive cultures, Negro education and the relations of Negroes and whites, Mr. Embree extended his studies in 1921 to conditions existing in the Far East and in Southern and Eastern Europe, especially in regard to health and education, and to the conflicts resulting from the meeting of different cultures.

From 1943 to 1948 Mr. Embree was chairman of the Mayor of Chicago's Committee on Race Relations. Since 1945 he had been a trustee of Roosevelt College and since 1944 of Sarah Lawrence College. Recently he had been president of the Liberian Foundation and a consultant to the Greenwood Foundation. The former is a joint American-Libyan organization formed in 1947 to aid the advancement of the West African republic.

Among the writings of Mr. Embree are "Brown America, the Story of a New Race," "American Negroes; a Handbook," "Thirteen Against the Odds," "The Business of Giving Away Money," "Education for All the People," "Color and Democracy."

Mr. Embree was a member of the Century Association of this city, the Cosmos Club of Washington, the Tavern Club of Chicago and the Zeta Psi fraternity.

He leaves his wife, who was Kate Scott Clark at their marriage in 1907; a son, John Fee Embree, and two daughters, Mrs. Edward Devereux and Mrs. Arthur Harris.

Embree was secretary at Yale, and in 1924 he was named director of the division of studies of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Embree held that post until 1927, when he was named vice-president of the foundation. The following year he went to the Rosenwald Fund.

Dr. Embree specialized in the study of races and of education in primitive culture, as well as relations of Negroes and whites. Since 1921, he had studied health, education and the cultural clashes of the Far East and southern and eastern Europe. His books included "Prospecting for Heaven," "Island of the Americas," "American Negroes," "Grown Americans," and "Thirteen Against the Odds."

Dr. Embree was president of the United States, died Tuesday night at his home in the Madison Hotel, 15 East Fifty-eighth Street. Much of Dr. Embree's fame rested on the many books and

articles he wrote and on the speeches he made throughout the country while president of the Rosenwald Fund.

As far as education was concerned, Dr. Embree found much to criticize in the American system. He became the center of a nation-wide controversy in 1923 when he complained that American colleges were turning out graduates who were too much interested in day-by-day scandal and who were too intellectually stultified to understand the world in which they lived. Dr. Embree found little reason to change that opinion in succeeding years.

Another of Dr. Embree's theses, based on his studies and expressed in his book, "Brown America," published in 1931, was that a new race was emerging into the country, born of the mingling of whites and blacks, and Dr. Embree predicted that process would continue.

Dr. Embree was born in Osceola, Neb., and put himself through Yale, from which he was graduated in 1906. He held an M. A. from Yale, a degree of Doctor of Literature from the University of Hawaii and degrees of Doctor of Laws from the University of Iowa and Howard University.

After he was graduated from Yale Dr. Embree became a reporter for "The New York Sun." From 1907 to 1911 he was alumni editor of "The Yale Alumni Weekly," and from 1911 to 1917 he was alumni registrar and assistant secretary at Yale. From 1917 to 1923 Dr. Embree was secretary at Yale, and in 1924 he was named director of the division of studies of the Rockefeller Foundation.

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Dr. Embree was a trustee of Roosevelt College of Chicago and of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N. Y. He was a member of Zeta Psi, of the Cosmos and Tavern Clubs and of the Century Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Kate Scott Clark Embree; a son, John Fee Embree; two daughters, Mrs. Edwina Devereux and Mrs. Catherine Harris, and four grandchildren.

Embree's Death  
Great Blow To  
NAACP Group

NEW YORK — Shock and grief at the sudden passing of Dr. Edwin R. Embree were expressed last week Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a telegram to Mrs. Embree conveying the Association's condolences, Mr. Wilkins referred to Dr. Embree as "a long-time friend and active supporter" of the work of the NAACP.

Mr. Wilkins praised the "immeasurable contribution to the progress of human relationships" made by the former president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

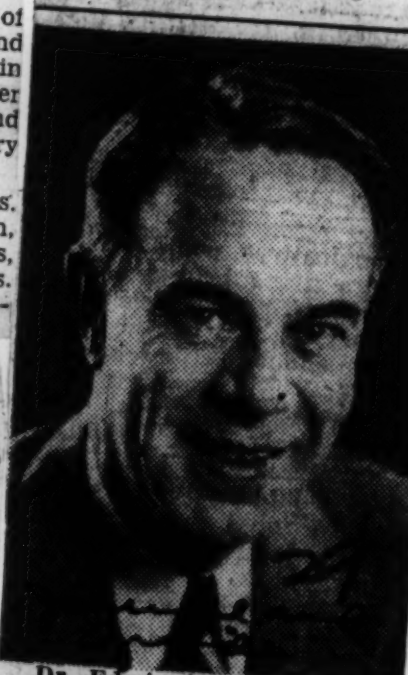
Regarded as one of the outstanding authorities on race relations in the country, Dr. Embree headed the Rosenwald Fund from 1923 until it was depleted in 1948.

## AUTHOR MANY BOOKS

He was the author of many books on Negro life and race relations, and was chairman of the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations from 1943 to 1948. At the 39th annual conference of the NAACP in Kansas City in 1949, Dr. Embree presented the Spingarn Medal to Dr. Channing H. Tobias.

On the day of his death, Feb. 21, Dr. Embree attended a luncheon in honor of Bishop Francis J. McConnell, chairman of the Committee of 100, which raises money for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

He died that evening after leaving his office at the recently established John May Whitney Foundation, where he served as a consultant.

Rosenwald Fund  
President Dies

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, sociologist and for 20 years president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, died Feb. 22 at his residence in New York City.

Rosenwald  
Fund Head  
Succumbs

NEW YORK — Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree, 66, whose name was synonymous with broad-scale philanthropy and especially as it dealt with the betterment of race relations and aid to the less privileged, died Wednesday night at his residence, the Hotel Madison, 15 East 48th Street.

Dr. Embree, one of the country's leading sociologists, was president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for 20 years from 1928 until the fund's termination in 1948. Prior to joining the Rosenwald Fund, he served 10 years as secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation. During the total of 30 years in this type of work, Dr. Embree supervised the flow of millions of dollars into philanthropic channels.

Since 1945 he has been the story of a New Race, a descendant on both sides of his family of Southern Abolitionists, Mr. Embree grew up in Wyoming and Kentucky, and then entered Yale, where he received his A. B. in 1906. After a year of reporting for The New York Sun, he devoted ten years to the service of the university as alumni editor of The Yale Alumni Weekly, and as registrar and assistant secretary.

Then Mr. Embree entered upon the type of work which provided the opportunities for the principal achievements of his career, devoted to modern large-scale philanthropy, with the betterment of race relations and aid to the less privileged

Embree extended his studies in 1921 to conditions existing in the Far East and in Southern and Eastern Europe, especially in regard to health and education, and to the conflicts resulting from the meeting of different cultures. The former is a joint American-Libyan organization formed in 1947 to aid the advancement of the West African republic.

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## Doctor Edwin Embree

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He was a benefactor to leading white and Negro scholars, educators and professional men and women, whose training had been received in part through the beneficence of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Teachers and students and graduates in the 5,000 Rosenwald schools which dot every section in our Southland. Fellows, whose education was topped off by the fellowships which the fund granted, remember him and will mourn his death.

No single American, we do not believe, worked so hard and so long in the service of the Negro. His pronouncements on the matter of race relations were highly valued and eagerly sought. During the year he directed the Rosenwald Foundation, Dr. Embree administered the sum of twenty-two and a half million of dollars.

He was born in a small Nebraska town. He was graduated from Yale University. He served as Secretary and later as Vice-President of the Rockefeller Foundation. And, until his death, he served as director of the Liberia Foundation, a position he assumed two years ago.

Negroes, at least, can never afford to forget the work and services of this great American. His name, like the Rosenwald Fund, is a household word in our hearts and homes. Let the colleges, therefore, which were the largest benefactors of its gifts and services, institute a special Recognition Day for Mr. Embree and the Foundation jointly.

## OTHER Papers Say

### Embree's Life Represents A Job for Humanity Well Done

(From Chicago Sun-Times)

A PIONEER in modern methods of working with the problems of race relations has been lost to the nation in the death of Dr. Edwin R. Embree. As president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for the entire quarter-century of its existence, he directed that unique institution's work and its expenditure of more than \$22 million in the cause of unity, opportunity and brotherhood.

That by itself was a man-sized job, but it didn't keep Dr. Embree from carrying on many other useful activities. Among his services to Chicago during his long residence here were his valuable work as the first chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations and as the first chairman of Roosevelt College's board of trustees. American democracy was immeasurably strengthened by Dr. Embree's labors.

## Thousands Mourn Edwin R. Embree; Memorial Planned

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Edwin R. Embree is dead. Stricken last Tuesday afternoon by a heart attack at 66 years of age, the president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, until it was liquidated in 1948, died at his apartment in the Hotel Madison here. He was in a conference at the Hotel Plaza when the sudden attack came. His death came a few hours later.

Dr. Embree's death brought shock to countless thousands of people whose lives had been touched by his activities.

Dr. Embree was born in Osceola, Neb., in 1883, and spent his early life in Wyoming and Kentucky. His grandfather was president of Berea College in Kentucky, which during Embree's boyhood and until the Legislature passed a segregation law, had both white and Negro students.

He was graduated from Yale. He became a secretary and was a former vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a trustee of Sarah Lawrence, Radcliffe and Roosevelt Colleges, and Flak University.

His latter years were spent in disbursing the \$22,500,000 fund left by Julius Rosenwald, late president of Sears Roebuck and Company, to benefit mankind.

Two years ago he became director of the Liberian Foundation which was established by Edward R. Stettinius, former Secretary of State. Later he became a consultant for the Whitney Foundation of New York, and at the time of his death was engaged in developing a program of fellowships somewhat on the order of the former Rosenwald program.

Surviving are his widow, the former Kate Scott Clark, and three children, a son and two daughters.

His body was cremated in New York City, and memorial services will be held at the University of Chicago on March 11.



Dr. Embree

## Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree

DR. EDWIN ROGERS EMBREE, one of the nation's leading sociologists who died in New York City last week at the age of 66, exerted an influence on the cause of Negro education in the South which has been privileged to few men in this or any other generation. His passing, therefore will be keenly felt and deeply mourned by men and women of good will everywhere who shared his Christian belief in the right of every child to a minimum education without distinction as to race, creed or ancestry.

As president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for twenty years from 1928 until its termination in 1948, it can be said of Dr. EMBREE that he translated into concrete results his interpretation of this ideological concept: That he succeeded admirably in this task there can not be the slightest doubt.

Dr. EMBREE's first venture into the

field of modern, large-scale philanthropy was with the Rockefeller Foundation where he remained for ten years. It was the type of work which provided the opportunities for the most significant achievements of his career, and laid the foundation for his greater accomplishments as head of the ROSENWALD Fund.

It was a huge task which the ROSENWALD Fund undertook to provide elementary schools for Negroes in the South, and it is no exaggeration to say that without the tact and understanding of Dr. EMBREE, it might not have been so successfully completed. Among other things he had to overcome long-standing prejudices and sell most of the Southern communities on the idea of qualifying by matching some part of the grants from the ROSENWALD Fund. Just how well he succeeded is attested to by the fact that some five-thousand such schools were built throughout the Southland, many of them in localities which might very well have had no other Negro school facilities without this aid.

It was an investment in human resources administered, for the most part, by Dr. EMBREE which time has proved has returned dividends which cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. It is also worthy of note that the ROSENWALD Fund not only helped build schools, but likewise assisted many Southern scholars along the road to research in problems which are peculiar to the South.

For many years a specialist in the study of races and primitive cultures, Negro education and race relations, Dr. EMBREE had extended his studies since 1921 to conditions existing in the Far East and in Southern and Eastern Europe, especially with regard to health and education, and to the conflicts resulting from the meeting of different cultures.

From 1943 to 1948 Dr. EMBREE served as chairman of the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations. More recently he had been president of the Liberian Foundation, a joint American-Liberian organization formed in 1947 to aid the advancement of the West African republic, and was the author of several books dealing with sociological subjects.



## Dr. Thomas J. Phelps - Stokes

JONES, FORMER

DIRECTOR, DIES

Dr. Jones was a trustee of Howard University, Fisk University, Hampton Institute, Indian Rights association, Near East Foundation, Penn School, Calhoun School, and Agricultural Missions. Memorial services were held in the Chapel at Riverside Church here Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Emory Ross, acting pres., of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president-emeritus and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, participated.

Daily World  
Thurs. 1-12-50  
Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas J. Jones, former director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, widely known in educational, governmental and philanthropic circles interested in Negro life and welfare, died Thursday at his home, 464 Riverside Drive here. Dr. Jones was 78 years old. Born in Wales he came to the United States at the age of nine, lived in Ohio, later attending Washington and Lee University in Virginia, graduating from Marietta College in Ohio and securing his master's and his doctor's degree from Columbia.

Going into social work he later became director of the research department at Hampton Institute where he first became acquainted with the problems of Negro life in the United States. He developed acquaintances and made contacts during his stay at Hampton which were to affect his life's future.

He worked in the U. S. Census bureau especially with statistics affecting Negroes. Later he joined the U. S. Bureau of Education and through a special arrangement with the Phelps-Stokes fund, made the monumental study published by the Bureau, "Negro Education In The United States." That study covering more than 700 private and public schools in the United States had a profound influence on educational trends for Negro colleges.

Later in cooperation with Dr. Robert R. Moton and Will W. Alexander, he was a moving spirit in the formation of the "Commission on Interracial Cooperation," which functioned for many years in the field of race relationships in the South.

Dr. Jones who was connected with the Phelps-Stokes fund for 33 years also made a study of schools in Africa. Cooperating with foreign mission boards in America and Europe, the educational missions he headed were influential in directing and stimulating educational procedures in Africa. He was instrumental in forming the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia and as a result of its work the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Kakata, Liberia, was established.

## Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Noted Educator Dies

NEW YORK—Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, former director of the Hampton Institute, Indian Rights Phelps-Stokes fund, widely known association, Near East foundation, in educational, governmental and Penn school, Calhoun school, and philanthropic circles interested in Negro life and welfare, died Thursday at his home, 464 Riverside Drive here. Dr. Jones was 78 years old.

Born in Wales, he came to the United States at the age of nine, lived in Ohio, later attending Washington and Lee University in Virginia, graduating from Marietta College in Ohio and securing his master's and doctor's degree from Columbia.

Going into social work he later became director of the research department at Hampton Institute where he first became acquainted with the problems of Negro life in the United States. He developed acquaintances and made contacts during his stay at Hampton which were to affect his life's future.

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### Worked In Africa

Later in cooperation with Dr. Robert R. Moton and Will W. Alexander, he was a moving spirit in the formation of the "Commission on Interracial Cooperation," which functioned for many years in the field of race relationships in the South.

Dr. Jones, who was connected with the Phelps-Stokes fund for 33 years, also made a study of schools in Africa. Cooperating with foreign mission boards in America and Europe, the educational missions he headed were influential in directing and stimulating educational procedures in Africa.

He was instrumental in forming the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia and as a result of its work the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute of Kakata, Liberia, was established.

Dr. Jones was a trustee of How.

Memorial services were held in the chapel at Riverside church here Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Emory Ross, acting president of the Phelps-Stokes fund, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president-emeritus and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, participated.



# Dr. Embree Mourned by Education Leaders

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Leaders active in the field of education for Negroes are mourning the death of Dr. Edwin Rogers Embree, one of the Nation's leading sociologists and for 20 years head of the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Dr. Embree died at New York at the age of 66, following a heart attack.

Born in Nebraska, of Abolitionist record breaking numbers of Negro families on both sides, Dr. Embree grew up in Wyoming and Kentucky and was graduated from Yale in 1906. At the time of his death, Dr. Embree became a reported for the now-defunct New York Sun and edited the Yale Alumni Weekly. The late educator moved into the field of philanthropy with the Rockefeller Foundation, where he served as head of the Negro Studies and as vice president.

It was this position which brought him into contact with private education, then struggling for a foothold in many blighted areas of the South. Dr. Embree moved to the presidency of the Rosenwald Fund in 1928, remaining at its head until his death in 1948.

**SUBSTANTIAL FORCE**  
During the 20 years of Dr. Embree's executive term with the Rosenwald Foundation that unit became, in the opinion of educators, the second most substantial private force in the overall education of the Nation's Negroes. The unit has consistently stood second only to the Rockefeller Foundation in the amount of money given directly to both Negro institutions and individuals for education.

The Rosenwald Fund differed markedly, from the Rockefeller-Carnegie and 20th Century Funds as regards activities among Negroes. While the latter, and especially the Rockefeller unit, functioned mainly at the college level, the Rosenwald unit gave lavishly to build rural school buildings in Southern areas where tax or private funds were not available for such a program.

The Rosenwald money was used to "match dollars" with school districts and communities which undertook to raise sufficient funds, from both white persons and Negroes, to erect small, but efficient school facilities. In upward of 1500 communities in all sections of the South, this plan gave rise to what are looked upon in that area today as "Rosenwald Schools."

## PRAISE FOR PROGRAM

In addition to supplanting unhealthy rural church buildings in which schools were kept for Negroes—with modern buildings and sanitation, the program has been widely praised as having been "the first really firm foundation of race relations" in the South. The fact that the Rosenwald program, under Dr. Embree's direction, insisted that both Negro and white school levels "be lifted together," created a necessity

for closer work between Southern white persons and Negroes than had ever been attempted. This "breathing of life into the roots" of Negro education by making school attendance in the South's rural areas less hazardous has also been credited by officials of the United Negro College Fund as having been largely responsible for the record breaking numbers of Negro college students now coming from those areas.

While the philanthropist was a specialist in primitive cultures and international race relations, it was as an author that many believe he made his most emphatic impact. In "Brown America," Dr. Embree did much to emphasize the fact that the Negro race in the United States, because of racial admixture, was no longer "black," but "surely approaching a brown status."

The book has been credited with having done much to "forge new links of understanding" between the American Negroes and "the non-white peoples of the earth," who have been pointed out as being a world majority. The late author's predictions of increased success for Negroes "if given a chance to produce," ran through all his writings and constituted "one of the basics of whatever religion I have."

The educator's other volumes included "Thirteen Against the Odds," a collection of success stories of Negroes who had "worked their way upward"; "The Business of Giving Away Money," in which his experience in philanthropy was outlined; "Education for All People," which sharpened the Rosenwald technique; and "Color and Democracy," in which Dr. Embree asked for wider tolerance for minorities.



**Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones**

DR. THOMAS JESSE JONES, who died in New York City last week at the age of 76, made an impression upon the times in which he lived such as is privileged to few.

Best known perhaps for his work in behalf of Negro education by virtue of his long-time association with the Phelps-Stokes Fund, as well as in the more complicated sphere of inter-racial relations, his passing removes from the American scene another of that fast-dwindling group of consecrated pioneers who aided materially in charting the difficult course of Negro education at the turn of the century when it was largely dependent upon private philanthropy.

That Dr. JONES was able to adapt himself to the changing times occasioned by constantly recurring shifts of emphasis on what constituted the actual needs of the Race along educational lines, without impairing his usefulness in the least, is in itself one of the greatest tributes that could be paid to the man. Director-emeritus of the Phelps-Stokes Fund at the time of his death, his career with this philanthropic and educational institution encompassed a period of more than thirty years.

It began in 1913 when he became an agent of the Fund with the understanding that if the organization met the expenses of the necessary staff and travel, the United States Bureau of Education, with which he was then associated, would undertake a study of Negro education in the United States. It was a happy arrangement for everyone concerned as subsequent developments were to prove.

Out of this study, which was completed in 1916, emerged Dr. JONES' celebrated volume, "Negro Education in the United States." It was a comprehensive analysis of the problems found in 700 public and private schools for colored pupils, and it is still regarded as a basic volume in this field. But more importantly, the book led to his appointment as educational director of

the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, forerunner of the widely influential Southern Regional Council of today, owes its beginning largely to Dr. JONES' deep interest in the welfare of minority groups. As a representative of the Young Men's Christian Association, he visited European battlefields during World War I studying the lot of the colored soldier. Out of this revealing experience, plus the attitude of white Americans toward the returned Negro soldier, emerged the idea for organization of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

As a charter member of the commission, Dr. JONES labored assiduously for many years to advance its objectives of improving the status of minority groups and lessening racial tensions in the South. In 1902 he became director of research for Hampton Institute and it was frequently said that this was the real beginning of his interest in racial problems and his efforts toward resolving them. The eminent sociologist-educator also served on the Hampton board of trustees as well as a trustee of both Howard and Fisk Universities.

### Pioneer In Field Of Race Relations



Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, director-emeritus of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, pioneer

in Negro education and race relations, who served as trustee of Howard University, Fisk University and Hampton Institute, died at his home on Riverdale Drive, New York City, Thursday, Jan. 5, at the age of 76.

### THOMAS JESSE JONES DEAD

NEW YORK. — (AP) — Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, former director of the Phelps-Stokes fund, widely known in educational, governmental and philanthropic circles interested in Negro life and welfare, died Thursday at his home, 464 Riverside Drive here. Dr. Jones was 76 years old. Born in Wales he came to the United States at the age of nine, lived in Ohio, later attending Washington and Lee university in Virginia, graduating from Marietta College in Ohio and securing his master's and his doctor's degree from Columbia.

Going into social work he later became director of the research department at Hampton institute where he first became acquainted with the problems of Negro life in the United States. He developed acquaintances and made contacts during his stay at Hampton which were to affect his life's future.

He worked in the U. S. Census bureau especially with statistics affecting Negroes. Later he joined the U. S. Bureau of Education and through a special arrangement with the Phelps-Stokes fund, made the monumental study published by the Bureau, "Negro Education In The United States." That study covering more than 700 private and public schools in the United States had a profound influence on education trends for Negro colleges.

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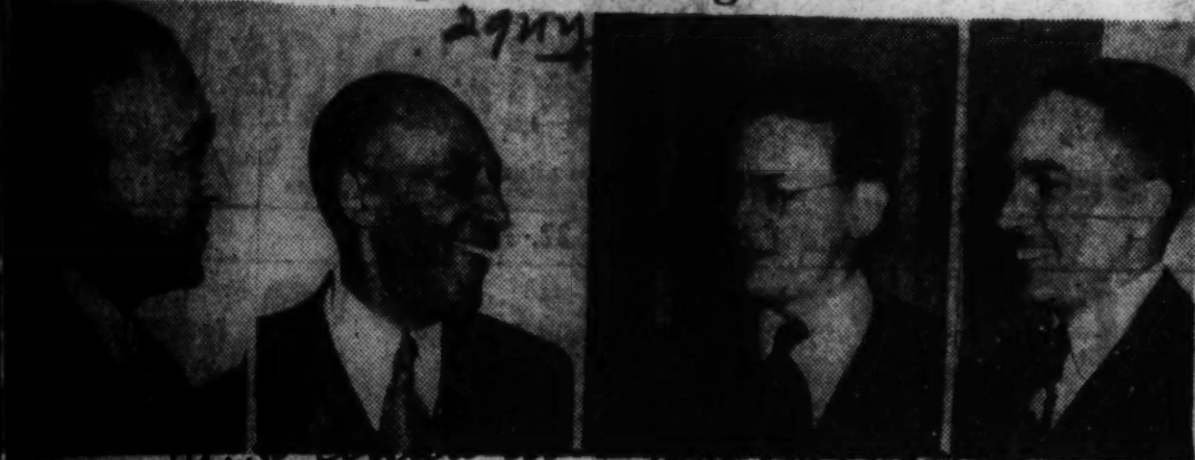
fluential in directing and stimulating educational procedures in Africa. He was instrumental in forming the Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia and as a result of its work the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial institute of Kakata, Liberia, was established.

Dr. Jones was a trustee of Howard university, Fisk university, Hampton institute, Indian Rights association, Near East foundation, Penn school, Calhoun school, and Agricultural missions.

Memorial services were held in the chapel at Riverside church here Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Emory Ross, acting president of the Phelps-Stokes fund, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president-emeritus and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, director, participated.



## Principals in Burleigh Case



Viewing the case in the Bronx Surrogate Court, April 11, concerning the will of the late composer and musician, Harry T. Burleigh, are, left to right, Maj. Alston Burleigh, Harry C. Vaughn, and James N. Vaughn, attorneys, and Harry T. Burleigh 2nd.

## Romance With Indian Aired

Also Wanted Divorce  
to Wed Millionaire  
BOASTED OF 'PEP'  
Kin Sue Housekeeper  
Over \$400,000 Estate  
By Special Correspondent

NEW YORK—Although the Harry T. Burleigh, noted composer and choir soloist, was a rather hum-drum and unimpressive life, his wife, Mrs. Thelma Hall, Burleigh of Reidsville, Va., according to testimony concerning the will of the composer, had several colorful and romantic episodes in her life.

This came to light, last week, in the Bronx Surrogate Court, when the question was mulled as to whether Mr. Burleigh was mentally competent at the time he made out a very complicated will in 1946. Mr. Burleigh, the composer of "Deep River" and other hymns, died on psychiatric and mental condition in 1940, at the age of 82. The question was left up to the all-white jury on Tuesday, after it had deliberated on the matter for seven hours without arriving at a decision in the case, which

attorneys say involves an estate of about \$400,000.

**Left Nothing to Son**  
Under the terms of the June 28, 1946 will, Mr. Burleigh divided his estate into three parts with one-third being left to his widow and the remaining two-thirds being left to his grandson, Harry T. Burleigh 2nd, a niece, Miss Grace Elmen-dorf of Newark, and his former housekeeper, Mrs. Thelma Hall.

The will left nothing to his son, Alston Burleigh, who was named as executor. When the will came up for probate, it was challenged by Alston Burleigh. Mrs. Burleigh and Harry T. Burleigh 2nd, on the grounds that Mr. Burleigh was mentally incompetent at the time he made the will and that he had drawn it up under undue influence.

Mrs. Hall, the housekeeper, and Alston Burleigh contested this charge and the matter was taken up in court before a jury. Miss Elmen-dorf did not contest the will or challenge the charge brought by the family.

**Experts Clash in Court**  
The jury trial centered around whether or not the aged composer was of sound and disposing mind and memory at the time he drew up the will.

The eight-day trial was conducted before Surrogate Albert H. Henderson.

Harry G. Bragg, attorney for the family, called in James N. Vaughn, young law specialist in surrogate affairs, to argue a portrait of the case dealing with the psychiatric and mental condition of Mr. Burleigh.

The defense, in turn called a psychiatric expert, Dr. Frederick Werthman of the Queens General Hospital, to show that Mr. Burleigh was of sound mind when he drew up his will.

Vaughn's sharp examination of Dr. Werthman, which at times saw him force the psychiatrist to admit that Mr. Burleigh had shown signs of being a victim of senile arterial sclerosis, was the highlight of the legal battle in the case.

While being conducted on a high level throughout the case, however, was not without a great deal of mud slinging.

The defense introduced documentary evidence in the case in the form of two letters from Mr. Burleigh's wife, written to her brother in 1929 and 1932 in which Mrs. Burleigh stated that she had lived out west with an Indian chief, White Eagle, for 1½ years.

The defense further stated that she had been married to the Indian in an Indian ceremony and that although she was still in love with him, his tribe had taken him away from her.

One letter informed the brother that the Indian ceremony was not legal and that Mrs. Burleigh considered herself still legally married to Mr. Burleigh.

She instructed her brother to seek first to get Mr. Burleigh to send her some money and then to find a colored lawyer and have him obtain her a divorce from him without any publicity.

**Admired by Millionaire**  
She said in one of the letters that she wanted such a divorce because she had met an aged millionaire white man, who was a golfing companion of John D. Rockefeller and that the millionaire was "liking me."

In the letter she indicated that if she could get a divorce from Mr. Burleigh, she might marry the millionaire.

She further said that at the time she was 49 years old, but still had much of her "pep" and

## In Burleigh Will



Camera-shy Thelma Hall is caught by the cameraman in the halls of the Bronx Surrogate Court, Tuesday, April 11. She was the late composer, Harry T. Burleigh's housekeeper, named in his will which is now being contested by the musical genius' widow and son, Maj. Alston T. Burleigh. She also said that once she got

the millionaire in tow, she would then go about getting her Indian chief back from the tribe, because she still loved him, though he was very mean to her.

She instructed her brother to address her as "Princess White Eagle."

The defense also pictured the son, Alston Burleigh, as an "ungrateful" person, who had secured a power of attorney from his father when his father had been placed in a mental institution and then drew heavily on his bank account.

### Housekeeper Attacked

Attorneys for the family centered their attack on Mrs. Hall, the housekeeper.

Letters and checks were introduced into evidence which showed that Mrs. Hall had been on the receiving end of almost 100 checks from Mr. Burleigh, in which he paid many of her bills and helped in the education of her son.

Some of the checks were allegedly written by Mrs. Hall.

One letter from Mrs. Hall to Mr. Burleigh instructed him to pay some bills for her and cautioned him not to go to anyone for an understanding of the bills. The letter instructed him to tear it up on reading it and not to show it to anyone.

Attorneys for the family pictured Mrs. Hall as using her influence on an old man, whom she knew to be in his "second childhood."

### Broke in '45, Family Says

Witnesses for the family testified that after 1945, Mr. Burleigh began to show signs of mental incompetence.

They said he became forgetful that he was unable to recognize or remember life-long acquaintances at times and often repeated himself in conversation.

They also declared that he was unable to sing songs which he himself had written and that he had lost control of his bodily functions, which caused embarrassment to himself and those around him.

The choirmaster at St. George's Church, where he sang for 52 years, stated that he had begun to mutter to himself so much in church that he disturbed the choir and that he personally had written Mr. Burleigh's letter of resignation from the choir.

The choirmaster added, however, that after signing the letter of resignation Mr. Burleigh showed up for rehearsal the following week, and said he did not remember having resigned.

### Competence Defended

The defense, on the other hand, produced witnesses who stated that they had not observed any change

Mrs. Hall flatly refused to talk to reporters during the trial and wifetapher took her picture. Neither Mrs. Hall nor Alston Burleigh were placed on the witness stand. Mrs. Ira Burleigh, who took the stand, however, testified that after signing the will of Alston, took the stand, however, which Mr. Burleigh drew up in 1942, and which if broken would be a student at Virginia State College over his entire estate to the leg. Mrs. Louise Burleigh was not here for the trial.

The \$400,000 estimated fortune of Mr. Burleigh is based on the will, nothing was left to Mrs. Louis \$10,000 estate left by him and royal Burleigh, the entire estate being ties from his 300 songs, which at divided three ways, between Mrs. torneys said, would bring in about Hall. Mrs. Hall's son, Harry Bur-



## Death Ends Long Political Career

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Death ended a colorful and magnetic political career last week when Mrs. Maudie Golden, 54, of Tate St., died following a major operation.

Born in York, S.C., Mrs. Golden entered the political field in 1921 and remained active until her death.

In 1933 Mrs. Golden led a local delegation to meet the national group in Washington protesting the effects of the depression. In 1936 she organized the Child Rescue Aid, Inc. Some of the charter members of this group include Fred Culps, Mrs. Evelyn Bullard, Charles Horton and Decatur N. Jackson.

**'Help Others' Motto**  
Mrs. Golden will be remembered as a friend of the community always helping those that needed help. Her motto was "to help others is to help yourself."

She helped governors, U.S. Senators and numerous other politicians reach their goals through her political contact and delivery.

Among the 500 persons at the funeral services were Rep. Ham Jones, 10th District; John K. Slear and Francis Clarkson.

Survivors are a son, two stepdaughters, one adopted and one foster son. Alexander's Funeral Home had charge of funeral arrangements. Mrs. Golden was a Christian Scientist.



Dr. Long

land Conservatory, he did advanced organ work at Harvard University, and the University of Pennsylvania.

While at Johnson C. Smith, Dr. Long served as principal of the preparatory school, director of music, professor of English, Latin, French, science and history. At the time of his retirement he was professor of sociology and anthropology, and chairman of the Division of Social Sciences.

ed his B. A. degree at Lincoln University, (Pa.) in 1899 and his S.T.B. degree in 1902. He was awarded his M. A. degree from Columbia University in 1928.

After studying music at the New Eng-

## Death Takes Dr. Long Of N.C. College

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Dr. Thomas Alexander Long, professor emeritus of Johnson C. Smith University, died here after a long illness Dec. 5. He had been a member of the school faculty for more than 40 years.

Dr. Long, born in Franklinton, N. C., came to the university in 1907. He receiv-



# Dr. Clarence H. Mills, Pioneer Scholar Dies

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Dr. Clarence Harvey Mills, Sr., educator, scholar and teacher at Wilberforce University for 13 years, died suddenly last week at the Veterans Hospital in Dayton, Ohio. At the time of his death he was professor and chairman of the division of humanities at Wilberforce University.

Born in Florida in 1895, Dr. Mills secured his college training at Dartmouth College, Harvard University and the University of Chicago where he received the Ph. D. degree. He had taught at Howard University, Talladega College, A. and T. College and Crispus Attucks High School.

Dr. Mills was an outstanding student of the humanities and was admitted to the Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society. According to the records he was the first of his race to receive the Ph. D. degree in Romance Languages and Literatures.

He was also a member of such fraternal organizations as Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Masonic Lodge, Elks Lodge and the American Legion.



# State Pioneer Farmer Passes



Mr. Henry Edward Jackson, retired farmer and early day settler of the Okeene community, passed away December 4, 1949. The third child and only son of Bessie and Louis Jackson was born June 5, 1859, in Rock Bridge County, Virginia; moved to Missouri at an early age and later to Kansas. When the Cherokee Strip was opened in 1892 he came to Oklahoma and settled on a claim where he reared his family and lived for 57 years. During the early nineties he united with the Mt. Zion Baptist church near Hennessey, Okla., where funeral services were conducted December 7, 1949, with Rev. B. J. Johnson officiating.

The deceased is survived by six children: Mrs. E. L. Penny, Kansas City, Kans.; Mrs. Alberta Smith, Spencer, Okla.; Mrs. Margaret Droke, Hennessey, Okla.; Mr. Ivan E. Jackson, Okeene, Okla.; Mr. William E. Jackson, Wichita, Kans.; and Mr. Henry Jackson, Boley, Okla.

Services were under the direction of the Keller and Landes Funeral Home, Okeene, Okla., and interment was at Morrison cemetery, Hennessey, Okla.



## AKA Pioneer Dies in Philadelphia

Mrs. Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, founder and fraternal leader of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, died in Philadelphia Wednesday, December 28. She conceived the idea for Negro Women's Association, which was a forerunner of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Funeral services will be held for her this afternoon at one o'clock in the auditorium of the Mt. Pleasant Church, 41 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Penn.

## Death of Founder of AKA Mourned

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Negro women throughout the country are mourning the death of Mrs. Ethel Hedgeman Lyle, founder of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the foremost unit of its kind among that racial group. The wife of a public school principal, Mrs. Lyle taught in the school system here for more than 25 years.

As a student at Howard University, in Washington, where she graduated in 1903, Mrs. Lyle organized the AKA with less than a dozen members. Its objectives, according to officials of the group, were rooted in an attempt to increase "high scholarship, character and achievement" among the Negro women of college rank at that time.

### HAS 20,000 MEMBERS

The sorority now has approximately 20,000 members, all of whom are either graduates of accredited colleges, or former students in such schools of sufficient duration to merit election to the unit's ranks. The organization's chapters number 219, with affiliates in practically every State. Mrs. Lyle served as national treasurer for more than 25 years, during which time the organization spent more funds in public welfare than any similar unit active among Negroes.

Following what Mrs. Lyle told AKA officers was "an irrevocable conviction," the sorority's general program was geared to public service, rather than the sponsoring of extensive social events. In this way the sorority became the first organization of its kind to have an appreciable influence on Negro life.

### HEALTH MI?

Most notable, perhaps, of the AKA projects designed for the general welfare was the organization of a health mission to the South. With Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferrebee in charge, the mobile medical unit moved through blighted Negro communities in Deep Southern territories, vaccinating both adults and children and establishing clinics, many of which are still in operation. The AKA assault upon the social disease menace in these areas marked the first time any organized attempt had been made, by either public or private agencies, to take medical intelligence into rural areas so far removed. The unit's general program in the health field has been maintained as one of its "first and most important commitments" and has supported programs in needy areas for more than 10 years.

### CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION

In the field of civil rights, the sorority's activities became appreciable in the early days of the Roosevelt New Deal. Interested in procuring employment of increased importance for Negroes, the sorority joined in the first organized lobby ever established by Negro women and supplied leadership for the national office.

As a result of the work launched in 1933, Negroes were given increased recognition in important Government posts. One of the major byproducts of this activity was the establishment in the U. S. Employment Service of units charged with the equitable distribution of such employment as was available.

In addition, the AKA forces were appreciably active in supporting the movement which resulted in the establishment of the President's Committee for Fair Employment Practices. That setup while it was eventually abrogated by a refusal of Congress to allow further Executive funds to be used for its support, is now looked upon as having sparked the national movement which now includes FEPC units in eight States and major cities.

### WIDELY HONORED

Born in St. Louis, Mrs. Lyle taught in the old Oklahoma Territory following her graduation from college and throughout her life insisted upon remaining in elementary education. The AKA founder was widely honored in civic and public service circles and was given the Philadelphia Achievement Award in 1936. The sorority cited Mrs. Lyle for 35 years of continuous service as an officer.

In halling the work of Mrs. Lyle for the good of Negro women generally, Mrs. C. Rushton Long, basilus of the AKA graduate chapter here, said that while the civic leader's impact had been felt throughout

the country, Philadelphia members of the unit and civic organizations with activities here had been "especially fortunate" in having Mrs. Lyle "live and work in their midst."

Mrs. Long told AKA members in this area, many of whom attended funeral services for their founder at Mount Pisgah A. M. E. Church, 41st and Spring Garden sts., yesterday, that Mrs. Lyle had been "the embodiment of a great gift" to women of all races. The local executive added that as women strive for "the eventual establishment of a universal world of good," their efforts must be "rooted and aided by women of the type who founded the Alpha Kappa Alpha program."



# **Pioneer Livery Stable** *Appa American* **Owner Buried in Philly**

PHILADELPHIA (ANP) — Funeral services were held at First African Baptist Church Monday for Hilliard B. Alexander, who with his late brother, Samuel, established the first livery and riding academy owned and operated by colored people here in 1875.

Mr. Alexander, father of the prominent attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, recently named honorary consul of Haiti, died on the day of his 93rd birthday, Nov. 22.

## **Early Settler**

Born in Baskerville, Va., the son of James and Ellen Cheek Alexander, he and his older brother, Samuel, came to Philadelphia in 1874 and set up their riding academy. *29 Pa*

The two brothers were the first to make use of English and side-saddle riding in the metropolitan area. *Set 2-2-50*

## **Served Famed Families**

Numbered among their patrons were practically all the leading families of the city, such as Col. Childs, owner of the Public Ledger; the well-known Biddle family owners of the legendary "Man o War" race horse, the Buxels and the Biddles. *md*

Samuel Alexander died in 1941 at the age of 90.

Hilliard Alexander lived with his youngest daughter, the late Dr. Virginia M. Alexander, until her death in July 1949. He then went to live with his sister-in-law, Samuel's widow, and niece.

## **Survivors Listed**

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Martha Alexander, to whom he was married in 1922; and the Mrs. Irene Alexander Jackson, Boston, wife of Roosevelt Jackson, attorney; Raymond Pace Alexander, and Scholley Pace Alexander, local realtor; two granddaughters, Mary Elizabeth, 16, and Rae Pace, 13, both children of the Raymond Pace Alexanders.



# Funeral Services Slated for Mrs. S. Willie Layten

PHILADELPHIA — served as pastor of Shiloh here for 30 years, until his death in 1910. At that time, Shiloh was located on Lombard St. between 11th and 12th.

Funeral services for Mrs. S. Willie Layten, president-emerita of the Women's Convention Auxiliary of the National Baptist Convention, will be held at noon on Thursday at Shiloh Baptist Church, 21st and Christian Sts.

The noted churchwoman, who had been ill for four years and bedridden the past two, died on Saturday morning at her home, 764 S. 23rd St., where she lived with her daughter, Mrs. Madeline L. Tillman.

A pioneer in the fight for women's suffrage and a leader in many movements, Mrs. Layten, who was 75, retired last year as president of the Women's Convention Auxiliary, which she had headed since it was organized in 1900 in Richmond, Va. She was succeeded by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs.

## Headed League Forerunner

A handsome woman and a forceful speaker with great organizational capabilities, Mrs. Layten was the first president of the Association for Protection of Colored Women formed in Philadelphia from which grew the National Urban League in New York. She was the first secretary of the league.

At her death, she was a member of the executive board of the World's Baptist Alliance. She twice represented the Women's Convention at Alliance conferences abroad.

Until confined by her illness, she was also active in politics and was a Republican State Committeewoman. On the local scene, she helped organize the 30th Ward Republican Women's Club and served as president until her health forced her to resign.

Born in Grenada, Miss., Mrs. Layten, the daughter of a minister, was converted at nine and early dedicated her life to working in the church. She became interested in club work when her family moved to San Diego, Calif.

While in California, where she began a career of social work, she married I. H. Layten, who died before she came to Philadelphia, 40 years ago.

Her father, William H. Phillips, a noted preacher who had charges in Miss., Calif., and Washington,



MRS. S. WILLIE LAYTEN

Memphis, Mrs. Layten attended Temple and the University of Pennsylvania. She received honorary degrees from Selma University and the Louisville State College.

Mrs. Tillman, the only member of Mrs. Layten's immediate family, is a nutritionist for the Philadelphia Interstate Dairy Council.

# Headed Baptist Women's Auxiliary Group 48 Years

Monument Proposed for Pioneer Religious,  
Civic Leader, Who Succumbed at Age 76

PHILADELPHIA — by Mrs. Viola T. Hill, president of the unit there.

The highest possible tribute was paid, Thursday afternoon, to Mrs. S. Willie Layten, nationally known church and civic worker, during final rites conducted at Shiloh Baptist Church, 21st and Christian Sts.

Local ministers and other prominent leaders from all over the country lauded Mrs. Layten for her 48 years of service as president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention Inc., and for her pioneer work among the women's groups.

More than 400 cards and letters and approximately 350 telegrams have been received by Mrs. Madeline Tillman since her mother's death on Jan. 14 at their home, 764 S. 23rd St.

## Three Ministers Serve

The rites were conducted by the Revs. Leonard G. Carr and William J. Harvey 3rd, with the eulogy by the Rev. W. H. R. Powell, pastor of Shiloh Church.

Referring to Mrs. Layten as "a King's Daughter, the name reserved for God's chosen," the Rev. Mr. Powell cited her years of devotion to the church as "an inner glory with outer manifestation."

"She is deserving of our highest honor and praise," he said, "for she lived the life of a true Christian, more than fulfilling her duty to her God and her country."

## Monument Fund Begun

The erection of a suitable monument to Mrs. Layten was proposed by Dr. Thomas S. Harten of Brooklyn, vice-president of the National Baptist Convention, who offered to contribute the first \$100 toward a fund for that purpose.

In a telegram from Chicago, Dr. C. C. Adams, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, proposed that a memorial scholarship fund be established at the testimonial previously planned for Mrs. Layten on Feb. 2.

In another wire, read by Mrs. Nannie H. Burroughs successor to Mrs. Layten, the sympathy of the women of Florida was expressed

Lauded by Dr. Burroughs. Dr. Burroughs, who was elected national president when Mrs. Layten was retired as president-emerita in 1948, described her predecessor as representing "the dignity, grace, beauty and sincerity of Christian womanhood."

A native of Grenada, Miss., Mrs. Layten was 76 years old at the time of her death. She had been bed-ridden since her retirement. Her father, the late Rev. W. H. Phillips, was a former pastor of Shiloh Church.

She was graduated from Lemoyne College, and studied in California, at Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania. She received the A.M. degree from State University, Louisville, Ky., and the LL.D. degree from Selma University, Selma, Ala.

In California, she helped organize the Western Baptist Association, was first president of its Women's Auxiliary, and organized the first Woman's Club in that State, now known as the Pioneer Club of Los Angeles.

She was also active in politics and helped form and expand several other national civic organizations.

## Other Prominent Speakers

Other prominent speakers during the rites, which lasted nearly three hours, included:

The Revs. R. A. Cromwell, W. V. Cholmondeley, J. M. Levister and Marshall L. Shepard, chairman of the Foreign Mission Board; Dr. J. C. Jackson, president-emeritus of the New England Missionary Convention;

Mrs. Mary S. Tribbit, the Revs. James E. Kirkland, pastor of Union Baptist Church; John R. Logan Jr., assistant rector of St. Simon PE Church; W. B. Toland, president of the Pennsylvania State Convention;

Eustace Gay, president of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Convention; the Revs. E. Theodore Lewis, pastor of Cherry Memorial Baptist Church; Frank B. Mitchell

Jr. of the Baptist Ministers' Conference; John Hester of Camden, N.J.; Dr. Marshall Talley of Indianapolis, Ind., director of Religious Education; and E. W. Rhodes.

## Survivors Named

In addition to Mrs. Tillman, Mrs. Layten is survived by her stepmother, Mrs. Sarah E. Phillips, matron of the Shiloh Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons; and a cousin, George Dozier of Duluth, Minn. Interment was in Merion Cemetery; Mrs. Gennie E. Morris, mortician.

Among persons and organizations from whom floral tributes were received were:

Malinka Missionary Society, Shiloh Baptist Church; Gilliam Family, Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention, Young People's Department of Shiloh Baptist Church, Women's Convention of the National Baptist Convention, Mrs. Etta Versa Frye, national director, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. George Dozier, Duluth, Minn.; faculty of the Durham Arthur School, Mr. and Mrs. W. Persifer Young, 30th Ward Republican Executive Committee, National Negro Press Association;

Nat Goodwin of Atlantic City, N.J.; Foreign Missionary Board of Philadelphia, Eastern District Missionary Societies, Mrs. Sarah Cook, Mrs. Layten's secretary; Dr. Eugene Hinson, 30th Ward Republican Women's Club, Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. Keene, Dr. and Mrs. Barker, 14th Division, 30th Ward, Oklahoma Baptist Women's Convention, Mrs. M. J. Brockway, president;

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker, Darby, Pa.; the congregation of Shiloh Baptist Church, Miss Marie L. Chase, Women's Missionary and Education Convention, Indianapolis, Ind., Mrs. C. D. Shaw, president, Philadelphia Dairy Council, Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Henry, Miss Hannah Warrington, Narberth, Pa.; Robert S. Neal, Chicago; Women's Republican Club of Pennsylvania, Women's Auxiliary Convention, National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.; Dr. and Mrs. Allen Durant, Mercy Service Club, Mrs. Jule Battist and son, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Mrs. William S. Peace, Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor Jr. and Mrs. and Mrs. Horace Way of Media, Pa.

## Pallbearers Named

Pallbearers were: Nat Goodwin, Clayton Brown, Robert Atope, Lewis Mintess, Harry Pierce, Adolphus Lewis, and William Willis.

## Honorary pallbearers were:

The Revs. H. T. McCrary, E. L. Cunningham, F. B. Mitchell, C. M. Smith, J. A. Wright, R. L. Thomas, D. A. Scott, M. B. Pickett, R. H. Bailey, R. F. Devereaux, Baptist Ministers Wives Union, Mrs. M. M. Peace, president; Deacons of Shiloh Baptist Church, the Revs. Cato Montgomery, L. C. Johnson, Archie Crawley and Douglas Stanley.



# Well Known Linotypist and Musician Succumbs

PHILADELPHIA

Joseph L. Henderson, 44, 882 N. Holly St., linotype operator and choir director, was stricken at his home, last week, and died before regaining consciousness at University Hospital.

Henderson, formerly a linotypist with the Tribune and the Christian Review, was also the founder and director of one of the city's a cappella choirs.

Born in Shreveport, La., he was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, where he also studied music. He also studied at Virginia Union University and the University of South Dakota.

The Henderson A Cappella Choir had planned to begin its professional appearances this fall after five years of preparation.

Henderson had taken them on numerous appearances at Valley Forge Hospital, Fort Dix, the Naval Hospital and to other military and charitable installations.

Henderson had shown no signs of illness before he was stricken. He had worked Wednesday at the Christian Review. He had gone in Thursday, returned home for lunch and gone to work.

When he came back the last time, he complained to his daughter of being ill. Mrs. Henderson was called, but when she arrived, her husband was unconscious. She rushed him to University Hospital.

Funeral services were held at Mt. Olivet Tabernacle Baptist Church, Monday afternoon. The Rev. Esters Thomas officiated. Henderson was buried at Mt. Lawn Cemetery.

He is survived by his wife, Dorcas; two daughters, Antoinette, a freshman at Arkansas State College, and Faith, a senior at Philadelphia Girls High School; three brothers, Hobey, John and Butler; and a sister, Leona.

# Teacher Of Singer Marian Anderson Dies

PHILADELPHIA—Funeral services were held last week for Mrs. Mary Saunders Patterson, 77, who died in Pleasantville, N. J., at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Agnes Stives.

Once a noted soprano, Mrs. Patterson was Marian Anderson's first music teacher. She sang in the choir of the Church of the Crucifixion for many years.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Georgine S. Chew; two nieces, Mrs. DeHaven Hinkson and Mrs. Agnes

Upshur; three grand nieces, Mrs. Gene U. Willis, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Brown and Miss Marv D. Hinkson.

# Death of Ed Bolden Removes One of All-Time Greats of Negro Baseball

Many Pay Honor At Funeral Of Pioneer Tuesday In Philly

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — When funeral services were held here Tuesday for Ed Bolden, owner of the Philadelphia Stars, baseball fans and friends paid tribute to one of the great men of Negro baseball.

They were honoring a man who had given 40 of his 68 years of life to Negro organized baseball. He did work 44 years for the Philadelphia post office department, but he gave plenty of his time to his favorite sport.

Never a ball player, himself, Bolden has contributed more to the game than have most players. His introduction to Negro baseball was made when he organized the famed Hilldale club, one of the greatest teams of all time.

This team then averages 13 years of age. He developed his players so that by 1923 he organized the old Negro Eastern league, and in 1925 he was ready to play his team in the first Negro world series.

Beat Rube Foster Opponents for his Hilldale nine were the great players from the West headed by the immortal Andrew (Rube) Foster. The winners of this historic series were Bolden's players.

In achieving this world series, Bolden brought peace to Negro baseball, eliminating continuous player raids by one club or another. Bolden and his Hilldale team gave up membership in the Eastern league in 1928 for the same factors that plague Negro baseball today.

The teams did not own their own parks, and they could not map out a competent playing schedule. During the heyday of the Hilldale team, it often out-drew the two Philadelphia major league clubs, the Phillies and Athletics.

In 1933 he entered Philadelphia Stars in the newly organized

National league, the idea of Gus Greenlee, owner of the Pittsburgh Crawfords. In those days the Stars owned their own park at 44th and Parkside.

This park was demolished not long after the end of World War II, and since then the Stars had to play most of their games on the road. When the National league folded two years ago, Bolden took the Stars to the present American league, the result of a merger of two Negro leagues.

Featured Satchel Paige

Featuring the aged but still great Satchel Paige as a drawing card, Bolden's Stars were one of the leading attractions in Negro baseball during the 1950 season.

A lineup of the players who have performed for Bolden with his old Hilldale nine and the later Stars could easily make an all-time list of great baseball players. They include such men as:

Oscar Charleston, owner of the longest home run ever hit in Hilldale and now manager of the Stars... Raleigh (Bizz) Mackey, one of the greatest catchers... Satchel Paige, one of the great pitchers of any age and any league...

Henry (Pop) Lloyd... Jake Stevens... Dick Lundy... Frank Warfield... Joe Lewis... Sam Francis... "Bunny" Downs... Dick Whitworth... Nip Winners... Scrip Lee... Rube Curry... Porter Charleston... Judy Johnson... Napoleon Cummings.

Jud Wilson... George Carr... Martin Dihigo... Slim Johnson... Daltie Cooper... Red Ryan... Dick Sykes... Otto Briggs... Clint Thomas... Chaney White... George Johnson... Rap Wilson...

Bolden was a Shriner, a 32nd Degree Mason, and an Elk. His daughter, the brilliant Dr. Hilda Bolden Slie, recently was honored by the National Council of Negro Women as one of America's 10 outstanding women of the year for 1949.

She returned to America recently from an 18-month stay in Liberia, where she established clinics for women and children and did volunteer work in a leper colony.

# Founder of A. K. A. Sorority Buried

Ethel Hedgemon Lyle Dies At 63 In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA. — (NNPA) — Funeral services for Mrs. Ethel Hedgemon Lyle, the founder of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, were held last Saturday afternoon at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church. The body was viewed Friday night at the Terry Funeral Home, 1203 Haverford Ave.

Mrs. Lyle died Tuesday, Nov. 28, at Philadelphia General Hospital. She was 63.

Mrs. Lyle, who had lived at 415 North 63rd St., had been a teacher in the Philadelphia school system for 25 years before her retirement on disability in 1947.

Born in St. Louis, the daughter of Albert and Marie Hedgemon, she was educated in the public schools there. She matriculated at Howard university and, while there, in 1908, conceived the project of organizing a sorority for colored women to meet the needs of the increasing number of college women in that group.

From the 10 women who started the sorority the group has now grown to an organization of over 20,000 members in the 219 chapters located in every state in the Union.

There are 219 honorary members, including Miss Marian Anderson, and the publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier, Mrs. Robert I. Vann. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, the Indian Ambassador, have also accepted bids to membership.

As honorary National Basileus, Mrs. Lyle continued to serve her sorority following her retirement as national treasurer, a post which she held for some 26 years. During that time she also served on several committees appointed by the Mayor of Philadelphia. One such committee was a Sesqui-Centennial Committee formed by Mayor Kendrick. Mayor S. Davis Wilson and Mayor Bernard Samuel also asked her to serve on civic committees.

Mrs. Lyle devoted her life to her people. Upon her graduation from Howard, she accepted a teaching position in Eufala in the Territory of Oklahoma. Later, she went of Centralia, Ill., and, in 1911, after her marriage to George Lyle, a fellow St. Louisan and a school-

mate, settled in Philadelphia.

In 1922 she entered the school system here and taught at the Durham-Arthur school until her retirement.

Surviving Mrs. Lyle are her husband, George, who is principal of the Walter George Smith school at 19th and Wharton Sts.; a son, George Jr., sports writer and radio commentator; two grandchildren and two sisters, Mrs. I. O. Johnson of St. Louis and Mrs. Thelma Groves of Edwardsville, Kas.

# Philly Judge, Wm. Byrd, Dies

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Magistrate William A. Byrd, Sr., 42, a well-known political figure in Republican circles for 14 years, died at his home Tuesday night after a prolonged illness.

The "judge" as he was called, was a native of Essex County, Va., and was the son of William and Emma Kate Byrd. He attended and was graduated from South Philadelphia High School, the Wharton School of Business of the University of Pennsylvania.

Byrd's first public job was that of a clerk in the District Attorney's office. Later he became a deputy coroner and was finally elected to the magistracy two years of which were left unfinished by his death.

Byrd, who was one of the city's youngest minor judiciaries, was the first Negro magistrate to sit in Central Police Court in City Hall.



## Pioneer Tuskegee Instructor Buried in Providence, R.I.

PROVIDENCE, R.I. — Funeral services for Miss Ida A. Morgan, 81, noted teacher and churchwoman, were held recently at Williams Funeral Home.

The Rev. J. W. Hinson, pastor of Olney Baptist Church, where she was a deaconess and Sunday school teacher, officiated. Father Percival Moore and the Rev. William S. Holland assisted.

Mrs. John Allen and Asa Mara were soloists.

Miss Morgan, whose career as a teacher spanned 60 years, was educated in the schools of East Providence, graduated from the Rhode Island Normal School in 1890, and attended the former Women's College of Brown University.

### Taught at Tuskegee

She began her teaching career with Lucy Laney at Haynes Institute in Augusta, Ga., but after brief stay joined Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute where she remained on the faculty until her retirement.

After leaving Tuskegee, she returned to her native home and took an active part in civic and religious life.

She was past president and honorary president of the Rhode Island Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

A sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Morgan, and several cousins survive.



## Pretoria, South Africa

### Jan Christiaan Smuts

# SMUTS DIES AT 80

## ON AFRICAN FARM

Leader in Three Wars Helped  
Mold Commonwealth—Wrote  
Preamble to U. N. Charter

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept.

11—Jan Christiaan Smuts, soldier, statesman, philosopher and the greatest figure that South Africa has produced, died tonight in his eighty-first year.

In keeping with an austere life, he passed away on a soldier's cot in a plain room of his modest farm home at Irene, near Pretoria. Death resulted from a collapse of the heart brought on by a cerebral embolism.

Marshal Smuts' last speaking tour, followed by protracted birthday celebrations in Johannesburg last May, overtaxed his strength. Sciatica, which he first experienced last January, became worse and pneumonia followed.

With an endless list of foreign honors, he dwarfed all others in his land. A Boer general, a British field marshal and a leader in three wars, Marshal Smuts was one of the master builders of the British Commonwealth.

He was a co-founder of the League of Nations and one of the drafters of the Preamble to the United Nations Charter. Regarded as a brilliant scholar and a botonist of repute, he propounded a system of philosophy. He served as counselor to kings, was the virtual creator of the Union of South Africa and Prime Minister several times.

#### Many Proud, Envious of Him

Many of his compatriots were proud of his accomplishments, but others were envious and not a few resentful.

"He doesn't belong here," they said. "Why doesn't he stay overseas?"

Jan. 9, 12-50  
Marshal Smuts by nature was willful, masterful and inclined,

some thought, to intellectual arrogance. He could be generous and considerate, but also ruthless.

He was known popularly as "Slim Jannie." His Boer opponents branded him as a renegade, pointing to his British titles. Labor never forgave his bloody repression of strikes in 1922, when the streets of Johannesburg echoed to cannon fire.

To the mass of population, nevertheless, he was a great man, though scarcely popular. He was respected and admired by many, feared or even detested by some and loved by few.

The trend was shown at the time of his last birthday, when the Nationalist Government intervened to prevent a broadcast of "homage and praise." Irreconcilable Boer newspapers belittled his accomplishments as a "handyman of the British Empire" and no public subscriptions for his birthday gifts reached the targets.

#### Election Defeat Hurt

Two events affected Marshal Smuts greatly two years ago—his defeat in the national elections, followed months later by the death of his eldest son. The electoral defeat touched him to the quick not only because his party was beaten, but because he lost his own seat. Retirement from politics entered his mind, but soon he determined to continue the fight, chiefly because of his prestige overseas.

It was realized that the party machine needed reorganization. Marshal Smuts' reaction was characteristic. He took personal charge and became himself the party machine, attending meeting and rallies throughout the country, directing party workers in the field, writing prefaces to books explaining world events, greeting visitors from overseas and following Parliament debates assiduously.

#### Career an Adventure

Jan Christiaan Smuts' long career was an adventure in the search for a united world. It was also an achievement in public service, personal military daring and military high command, canny practical politics, scholarship and philosophy. Few public figures have had such diverse and crowded lives in which excellence was achieved in so many fields.

General Smuts—he was called general in South Africa even after he became a Field Marshal and Prime Minister—was among the last survivors of the world figures who gathered at Versailles to create a new political world after the first

World War. He helped shape the thought of the League of Nations, the charter perfected by Woodrow Wilson, and when the League failed he did not despair. Thirty-four years later he went to San Francisco to take his place once more in the front rank of those who sought One World in the Charter of the United Nations.

Marshal Smuts was the most distinguished African of his day. As a young man he set a certain scholarship record never excelled at Cambridge University; and he was the author of a treatise on Walt Whitman which hinted at the future use of the psychoanalytic literary form. When he was 23, he was appointed to the second most important Cabinet post of his country. At 31 he was a daring and successful cavalry general.

In his declining years Marshal Smuts was unpopular with many of his fellow South Africans. The spirit of the dour Dutch-Huguenot horseman who fought Britain to the bitter end in 1902 was still strong in the land. Many thought the uniform of a British Field Marshal ill became a Boer commander.

It was in the outer world where Marshal Smuts' fame was strong. His career roughly paralleled that of the British Empire's period of greatest ascendancy and its break-up after the second World War, and he was among those most distinguished elder statesmen of his empire.

Most of the remote and turbulent South Africa of Marshal Smuts' youth was pastoral land where the British writ ran only as far as the outermost redcoat cavalry picket. Jan Smuts was born a British subject on May 24, 1870, on the farm of his prosperous father in the Malmesbury district of Cape Colony. His mother, member of an old Huguenot family, was a woman of deep religious feeling and considerable culture.

Young Smuts was not robust, so he was 12 years old before he went to school. Although he was almost to the point of eccentricity, he learned so rapidly that he was admitted to Victoria College at Stellenbosch when he was 16. Here he met a pretty young woman student named Sibilla Krige who was six months younger than he. They studied Greek, German and botany together, and on May 1, 1897, when he had a foothold in Johannesburg's legal business, they were married.

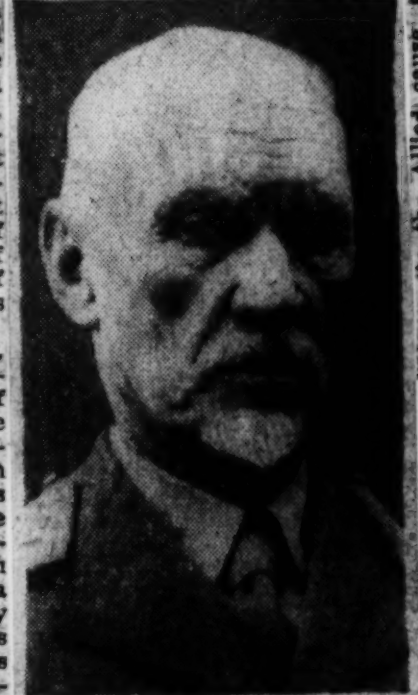
#### A Student in Cambridge

After five years at Stellenbosch, young Smuts entered Christ Col-

lege, Cambridge, to study law and capped his course by being the first, and for many years the only student to obtain a "first" in both parts of the law finals in the same year.

Jan Smuts was deeply touched by the scene of his victory, to take part in the peace negotiations.

STATESMAN DEAD



Field Marshal Smuts

The New York Times, 1943

by the magnanimous peace policy of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, the Prime Minister, a policy upon which was based the early political career of a young war correspondent named Winston Churchill, who had escaped from a Boer prison camp. In the complexities of South African politics much of Smuts' subsequent political career was devoted to overcoming his countrymen's aversion to Britain and all things British. They gave him the uncomplimentary Afrikaans nickname of "Slim Jannie" or "Sly Little Jan."

In 1904, he joined Louis Botha in forming the Het Volk, or People's party, which was merged in 1910 with the more comprehensive South African party. Marshal Smuts was named Colonial Secretary for the Transvaal in 1907. He served for many years as political assistant to General Botha, whose pro-British policies he translated into action.

Jan Smuts acquired political enemies of a particularly virulent type, chief among whom was James B. Hertzog, like himself a former guerrilla leader. General Hertzog was a cultivated man, but he had an idée fixe about keeping the Boers "uncontaminated" by the British. His political opposition to Smuts ended only with his death in November, 1943. For decades

At the outbreak of the first World War in 1914, Marshal Smuts who held the two Cabinet portfolios of Finance and Defense in Prime Minister Botha's Cabinet, succeeded in bringing South Africa into the war on Britain's side by a narrow margin. Having fathered a preparedness program, he was

labeled to the Allied cause, and the general performed a variety of useful services. He toured the French front in the interests of empire cooperation; he talked Welsh miners out of a strike at Tony-pandy; he presided over a committee that recommended the establishment of what later became the Royal Air Force, and he sat as a member of the War Cabinet in discussion of every important phase of the war effort.

For Empire Cooperation  
Marshal Smuts' presence in London created an atmosphere of empire solidarity extremely advanced.

On Feb. 6, 1916, Marshal Smuts arrived in Mombasa to assume command of an expedition against German East Africa under the command of Vorbeck. Marshal Smuts occupied most of the country, but did not succeed in defeating the bulk of the isolated German force, which held out for four years against

able to move quickly to nip a revolt headed by dissident Boer commandants who opposed war against Germany.



Prime Minister Botha and Jan Smuts represented South Africa at the Versailles peace conference. The victor was Dr. Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party, favored a reasonable peace settlement for defeated Germany. The Marshal said:

"You may strip Germany of her colonies, reduce her armaments to a mere police force . . . all the same, in the end, if she feels herself unjustly treated in the peace . . . she will find means of exacting retribution from her conquerors."

Marshal Smuts announced that he signed the Versailles Treaty under protest and with many misgivings.

He drew up the original scheme of a charter which, with many changes and amendments, became the charter of the League of Nations finally adopted.

Jan Smuts became Prime Minister of South Africa after the death, on Aug. 27, 1919, of General Botha. In the South African House of Assembly he could muster only forty supporters for his South African party against Hertzog's forty-five Nationalist votes, but he swung neutral members into line and hung on by a slim margin. Another empire conference called him to London, where he played a prominent part in obtaining a settlement of the Irish question. His frequent absences weakened his position in South Africa, and in 1924 his Government was defeated by the Hertzog forces, 63 to 53.

#### Beat Hertzog, Friend of Nazis

After the 1933 general elections, Marshal Smuts consented to accept a subordinate Cabinet post under Prime Minister Hertzog. In a statement before Parliament three days after Britain declared war on Germany in 1939, Prime Minister Hertzog declared that he hoped Germany would win. On a deciding vote in Parliament the pro-British forces of Smuts squeaked through, by only thirteen votes. Smuts succeeded Hertzog as Prime Minister.

South Africa was sullen and sulky about the war. A bitterly nationalist organization called the Ox Wagon Sentinels, with more than 300,000 members, was violently pro-Nazi, but Prime Minister Smuts outmaneuvered it, and its influence declined as the war progressed. He was aided by blunders made in Berlin, where Hitler declared that Germany would demand the return of her African colonies in the event of expected victory.

During the second World War Marshal Smuts visited sectors where South African troops were serving, and he was consulted frequently by Prime Minister Churchill on matters of military and political strategy.

In 1945 Marshal Smuts presided over one of the important commissions drawing up the charter of the United Nations at San Francisco. On May 1 he presided over a plenary session of the convention and urged a policy of general conciliation.

In May, 1948, his government was defeated in a general election. The victor was Dr. Daniel F. Malan, leader of the Nationalist party, which advocated racial segregation. Marshal Smuts announced his retirement from public life shortly thereafter. This year South Africa prepared to do him great public honor on his eightieth birthday. His political influence was so great, however, that the Malan Government ordered restrictions on the celebration to prevent it from becoming a series of political demonstrations.

Marshal Smuts had to cancel the last part of the week-long "non-political" celebration of his birthday last May because of an attack of sciatica. Returning to his farm, he was stricken with pneumonia, which was prolonged for many weeks, leaving his heart in a weakened condition.

During his illness he was dropped as Opposition leader in the House by his Union party, a retirement against which he protested at first. Nevertheless, he issued a statement denouncing the Malan Administration before the South-West African Parliamentary elections Sept. 1. Despite this, the Malan candidates swept all six seats in the election, giving the Administration a clear majority of thirteen in the House.

Marshal Smuts canceled a trip to Europe this summer because of his health. However, he traveled to the low-lying Bushveld country Sept. 4 as a compromise with his doctors, who had ordered complete quiet for him as he recovered from an attack of influenza that had struck him Aug. 23.

Marshal Smuts was known throughout South Africa as "Die Oubass," or "the old boss." His slight, erect, military figure, his icy-blue eyes and his neat white spade beard were widely known. He was tireless, frequently climbing Table Mountain, overlooking Capetown, to get the magnificent view. He maintained an interest in history and philosophy throughout his mature years and was the author of a book, "Holism and Evolution," dealing with the theory of oneness. When he rode with his commando in the Boer War he carried a copy of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" and a Greek Testament in his saddlebag.

Marshal and Mrs. Smuts had three daughters and four sons. One of the latter died as a child during the Boer War, and another, Major Jacob (Japie) Daniel Smuts, died after having served as aide de camp to his father. The surviving sons are Jan Christian Smuts and Dr. Louis Smuts, a physician. The daughters are Mrs. Santa Weyers, Mrs. Bancroft Clark and the former Miss Sylvia Smuts, now the wife of a South African of English birth.

# Jan Smuts, Moulder Of Nations, Is Dead

29

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to The New York Times and The Atlanta Constitution

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 11—Jan Christiaan Smuts, soldier, statesman, philosopher and greatest figure South Africa has produced, died Monday evening in his 81st year. In keeping with an austere life he passed away on a soldier's cot in a plain room of his modest farm home at Irene near Pretoria.

Boer general, British Field Marshal, leader in three wars, master builder of the British Commonwealth, cofounder of the League of Nations, drafter of the preamble to the Charter of the United Nations, brilliant scholar, botanist of repute, propounder of a system of philosophy, counselor of captains and kings, virtual creator of the South African Union, several times prime minister with an endless list of foreign honors and distinctions, he dwarfed all in his own land.

Many of his compatriots were proud of his accomplishments but others were envious and not a few resentful.

"He doesn't belong here," they said. "Why doesn't he stay overseas?"

Moreover, Smuts was by nature wilful, masterful and inclined to intellectual arrogance. He could be generous and considerate but also ruthless in attaining his ends. He was popularly known as "Slim Jannie." His Boer opponents branded him as a renegade and pointedly stressed his British titles. Labor never forgave his bloody repression of strikes in 1922 when the streets of Johannesburg echoed to cannon fire.

To the mass of the population, nevertheless, he was a very great man though scarcely popular. He was respected and admired by many, feared or even detested by some, loved by few.

The trend was well shown at the time of his 80th birthday last May. The Nationalist government intervened to prevent the broadcast of a "homage and praise" program; irreconcilable Boer newspapers belittled his accomplishments as a "handyman of the British Empire" and no public subscriptions for birthday gifts reached the targets set.

Two events affected Marshal Smuts greatly two years ago—his defeat in the national elections followed some months later by the death of his eldest son. The elec-

toral defeat touched him deeply since not only was his party beaten but he lost his own seat in Parliament. Retirement from politics entered his mind but soon he determined to continue the fight chiefly because of his prestige overseas.



Associated Press Wirephoto

## SOLDIER, STATESMAN

Jan Christiaan Smuts

It was realized that the party machine needed reorganization. The Marshal's reaction was characteristic. He took personal charge and literally became himself the party machine, attending meetings, rallies, teas, barbecues and social reunions throughout the country, directing party workers in the field, writing prefaces to books, explaining world events to reporters, greeting visitors from overseas and at the same time during parliamentary sessions following debates assiduously.

His last speaking tour followed

by protracted birthday celebrations in Johannesburg overtaxed his strength. Sciatica, first experienced last January, became worse; pneumonia followed, then medical bulletins reported that his heart "showed signs of embarrassment." Only a strong constitution and an even stronger will kept Marshal Smuts alive but despite cheering reports for the world at large his immediate entourage had no illusions.

## ALL SOUTH AFRICA MOURNS FOR SMUTS

Malan Calls Him 'a Great Figure'—Military Service on Friday in Pretoria Church

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 12—With the realization that the death yesterday of Jan Christiaan Smuts marks the passing of an era in South African history, the country has tacitly declared a political truce to mourn "a great figure of his time." This description came from Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan.

Flags were flown at half-staff on Government buildings, courts of justice suspended hearings for a half hour and many municipalities held special meetings to adopt motions of condolence.

Since Parliament will not sit before next January, traditional orations were broadcast this evening on behalf of all four political parties. Prime Minister Malan spoke for the Nationalists both in Afrikaans and English and obviously labored under a great emotion. Jacobus G. N. Strauss, provisional leader of the United Party lauded his late chief. Representatives of Afrikaner and Labor parties spoke also.

All day messages of sympathy from all parts of the world were received at Doornkloof Smuts' farm at Irene where the body will remain until the funeral on Friday. There will be no lying in state at the special request of Mrs. Smuts who will be 80 in December. She was described today as showing great fortitude in her bereavement.

The Smuts family declined an offer of a state funeral. The ceremony will be military instead, with services in Afrikaans and English in Pretoria's Groote Kerk from which the coffin will be escorted by troops to the railroad station.

Later the body will be cremated in Johannesburg in the presence of a small number of relatives and friends. The resting place for the ashes remains to be chosen, either at Doornkloof Farm near those of his eldest son, Japie, and of two

other children who died in infancy, or on top of Table Mountain at Cope Town to which the late field marshal was wont to climb regularly until recent years and which he called "a cathedral of nature." The family has asked that no flowers should be sent to the funeral.



# Jan Smuts Dies; South Africa's Noted Leader

World Statesman.  
Succumbs At 80;  
Twice Led Nation

JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, Sept. 11. (AP) Jan Christiaan Smuts, a statesman of world stature and the Union of South Africa's most famous soldier, died Monday night at the age of 80.

The bearded field marshal who twice was prime minister of South Africa and a British empire leader in two world wars, had been ill since May 28, four days after nationwide celebrations of his 80th birthday.

A back ailment first put him to bed, and he later developed pneumonia. He was barely recovered from the attack when he was stricken by influenza. His doctors said a few days ago he was showing the effects of heart strain and post-influenza depression.

He finally gave up his leadership of the United Party less than three months ago after a lifetime of arduous political, military, scientific and literary activity.

Wrote UN Preamble  
In his career he had authored the concept of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the preamble of the United Nations charter, and shared in launching the old League of Nations.

A guerilla leader of Boer rebels in the South African war with the British in 1899-1902, Smuts became a lieutenant general in the British army in the first World War and led British and South African forces in the successful campaign against the Kaiser's forces in East Africa.

In the second World War, he again led his country to the side of the allies. He became a field marshal in the British army in 1941.

In 1948, he lost in a general election to the nationalists of

Daniel F. Malan and resigned as prime minister.

His last political defeat was Aug. 30 when the Nationalists won all six seats at stake in the South African parliament and 16 out of 18 local legislative seats in the territory of southwest Africa. It was the first election for representatives of the union parliament in which southwest Africa had participated. The territory previously had been administered as a mandate from the League of Nations.

## Cancel Broadcast

On the occasion of the celebration of his 80th birthday last May the Nationalist government cancelled a program of broadcasts of highlights of his career and sought to throw cold water on the festivities.

However, 30,000 persons jammed the central square of Johannesburg where he received honors and the freedom of the city from the mayor.

Born May 24, 1870, on a farm near Capetown, of Dutch and French Huguenot parentage, Smuts won a scholarship at Victoria College and went to Cambridge, England, where he studied law.

He laid aside his law books at Capetown when the Boer war broke out. He was the right-hand of Louis Botha, first prime minister of South Africa, and took over the task of guiding the country through its post-war years when Botha died in 1919.

Unpopularity in connection with the settlement of labor problems in 1922 lost him his majority in parliament. But he and his rival, J. B. M. Hertzog, buried the hatchet in 1933 in a fusion of the Nationalist and South African parties. Smuts entered the government as a deputy to Prime Minister Hertzog.

In 1939 the Hertzog government fell on the issue of neutrality and Smuts formed a new government which endured until 1948.

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS  
Johannesburg, South Africa

## Statesman And Soldier

The death yesterday of Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts ended the career of a world figure, a distinguished statesman and soldier. More than that, it removed a man of good will and moderation, a type as rare in this era of irreconcilables. His passing will be felt on the world stage, and most sorely of all in his native South Africa.

Smuts fought valiantly against the British 50 years ago when they overthrew the Boer Republics. But when the victors pursued a magnanimous policy, granting self-government leading to dominion status and virtual independence for South Africa, Smuts went along.

World War I found him a lieutenant-general in the British Army. In War II he again led his country to the side of the Allies. In the field of statecraft, this man, first heard from as an obscure guerrilla, authored the concept of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the preamble of the United Nations Charter. He became a field marshal in the British Army in 1941.

In 1948, after nearly a decade as prime minister of the Union of South Africa, Smuts lost a close general election and stepped down.

His defeat was a blow to his native land. In South Africa the white population is divided between those of English and Dutch extraction; these in turn are outnumbered by the natives three or four to one. It is a situation calling for restraint and cooperation, which Smuts at all times manifested.

The victorious Nationalists who ousted Smuts believe not only in white supremacy but in Boer supremacy, nursing old grudges, suppressing the natives, drawing away from the Commonwealth connection. Their churlishness was well indicated last May, when on the celebration of Smuts' 80th birthday the Nationalist

Government cancelled a program of broadcasts of highlights of his career, and sought to throw cold water on the festivities.

South Africa has experienced riots and bloodshed since the old warrior-statesman was ousted from the helm and the extremists took charge. Smuts is assured of a place in world history, and the time may not be far off when his own people will desperately wish that they had him back.



## Mr. Henry L. Stimson Secretary of War

# Henry L. Stimson, In Cabinets Of 4 Presidents, Dies at 83

Was First Western  
Leader to Demand  
Curbs on Aggressors

By The Associated Press

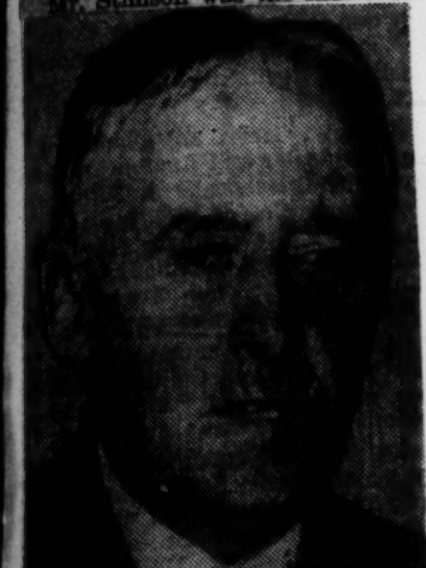
COLD SPRING HARBOR, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Henry L. Stimson, the first American to hold cabinet office under four Presidents, died yesterday of a heart attack. He was 83 years old.

Mr. Stimson was Secretary of War under Presidents William Howard Taft, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry Truman, and was Robert Hoover's only Secretary of State.

Three months ago Mr. Stimson fell and suffered a broken hip, but was making a good recovery and getting about with wheelchair and crutches. Yesterday afternoon he and Mrs. Stimson set out on a drive around the estate. He was stricken in the car, was taken home immediately, and died a few minutes later.

Funeral plans were not arranged at once, but a relative said Mr. Stimson would be buried here on Long Island.

Mr. Stimson was the first lead-



HENRY L. STIMSON

—AP Photo.

ing statesman in any Western country to demand a tough crack-down on the aggressors of the world. His policy failed at the outbreak of Pearl Harbor to Hiro-

shima, he directed the Army and Air Force that helped redeem it.

Mr. Stimson already had gained an "elder statesman" status when he accepted his third cabinet appointment at the outbreak of World War II and became the man most responsible for dropping the atomic bomb on Japan.

His remarkable public career covered 40 years, saw him serve four Presidents and both major political parties as Secretary of War and Secretary of State.

More than 27 years elapsed between the time he left Taft's cabinet as Secretary of War until, at the age of 72, he returned to the same post at the behest of President Roosevelt and became the oldest man ever to fill that role in wartime.

Between those assignments in which he enunciated preparedness by powerful military forces, Mr. Stimson worked vigorously for peace as President Hoover's Secretary of State. Even then, the shadows of Hitler and Tojo foretold the coming part Mr. Stimson was to play in the next decade.

Although a Republican, Mr. Stimson experienced surprising resistance from Senators of that party when President Roosevelt asked him to come out of retirement in 1940 and help stem the snow-balling Nazi war machine.

### Accused of War-Mongering

Mr. Stimson had expressed some strong convictions about giving material aid to anti-Nazi countries. He called for repeal of the Neutrality Act and an end to shipping arms to Japan. Some accused him of war mongering and spreading British propaganda.

Mr. Stimson lost little time getting action, once he had taken the oath on July 10, 1940.

He supported legislation for the selective service system and lend-lease for Nations aligned against Hitler. Seven months before Pearl Harbor, he advocated use of the Navy to clear the sea lanes for shipment of munitions to Britain.

He called the world struggle "an issue between right and wrong, between freedom and slavery, between kindness and cruelty." And he said the two sides could not be compromised.

With only "red tape and the skeleton of an Army" at his dis-

posal, Mr. Stimson had set up shop on the same felt-covered desk he had used nearly three decades before.

Under the first peacetime conscription in history, the Regular Army grew from 200,000 officers and men to nearly 10 times that many on the eve of Pearl Harbor. At its wartime peak, the Army reached an all-time high of 8 million, equipped with the deadliest weapons then known.

### Retired With Victory

Mr. Stimson stuck by his guns until victory was ours. Then at the age of 78, he retired from public life for the second time with the grateful plaudits of the Nation and President Truman.

To the decorations of World War I—French and Belgian medals won as a colonel in the 31st Field Artillery—Mr. Truman added the Distinguished Service Medal.

Two months later Mr. Stimson suffered a heart attack, but the stamina that had carried him through the war years saw him through again. He lived to write valuable addenda to the history he helped make and to see the red clouds from Russia again darken the horizon.

Writing of the fateful decision to use the A-bomb against Japan, Mr. Stimson wrote:

"The ultimate responsibility for the recommendation to the President rested upon me, and I have no desire to veil it."

"My chief purpose was to end the war in victory with the least possible cost to the lives of the men in the armies which I had helped to raise. In the light of the alternatives which were open to us, I believe that no man holding in his hands a weapon of such possibilities for accomplishing this purpose and saving these lives could have failed to use it and afterward look his countrymen in the face."

### Saw Million Casualties

The alternative, Mr. Stimson said, was to send 5 million Americans against the Japanese who in a suicidal stand on their homeland, would have inflicted 1 million casualties.

The toll of Japanese lives also would have been heavier than that lost at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Mr. Stimson reasoned.

"The decision to use the atomic bomb was a decision that brought death to over a hundred thousand

Japanese," Mr. Stimson added. "No explanation can change that fact, and I do not wish to gloss over it. But this deliberate, premeditated destruction was our least abhorrent choice."

Mr. Stimson even had much of the responsibility of deciding what Japanese cities would be bombed. He struck from the list of suggested cities Kyoto, shrine of Japanese culture and art. Four cities, including those bombed, were left on the list of possible targets.

Only two atomic bombs were in existence, and production was slow. That's why leaders decided against dropping one of the missiles in an uninhabited area of Japan as a warning, Mr. Stimson said. He made it clear that his decision on dropping the bomb was in keeping with the thinking of President Roosevelt and other officials throughout the war.

Mr. Stimson's diary revealed his concern about the bomb's future. Four months before the first test was made, he went over with President Roosevelt the two possible courses of control—an attempt to keep secret the know-how of production and international control based on free exchange of scientific knowledge.

Mr. Stimson's deep devotion to his country did not wane even after his 80th birthday.

### Hits McCarthy's Charges

In March, 1950, he roundly criticized charges by Senator McCarthy, Republican, of Wisconsin that Communists were infesting the State Department.

He said such tactics would not insure loyalty of Government employees, but instead they spattered mud upon individuals of high integrity, impede the conduct of foreign affairs and discredit the Secretary of State. The one-time Secretary of State wrote:

"Every Secretary of State, second only to his President, and alone among appointive officers of the Government, stands before the world as the representative of the United States of America. No man who holds this office can fail to feel the extraordinary responsibility he carries for service to the country and its peace."

"The man who seeks to gain political advantage from personal attack on a Secretary of State is a man who seeks political advantage from damage to his country."

Mr. Stimson's writings were capped by his memoirs, "On Active Service," published in April, 1948. He said three principles are necessary for world peace: (1) United States-British friendship, (2) A sound economy with no international debt burden or trade barriers and (3) Universal military training for Americans.

### Saw War With Japan

After the war, Mr. Stimson revealed to the congressional committee investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster that he and Secretary of the Navy Knox had thought, even before the sneak attack, that America must fight the Japanese, if they engaged the British and French in the East.

In a statement to the committee, Mr. Stimson justified everything he and other officials did in Washington to alert the Hawaiian commander to possible attack and criticized him for his failure to respond.

Despite his years, Mr. Stimson was unusually active as War Secretary. Associates portrayed him as "running" into an adjoining office to talk to Gen. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, and "jumping" into a jeep for frequent field inspections.

Among several trips overseas was a three-week air tour of Iceland, Britain and North Africa in 1943 for a close-up study of American troops. After D-day, he visited the combat areas of Normandy, and in 1945 accompanied President to the "Big Three" meeting at Potsdam.

It was the latter conference, Mr. Stimson wrote after his retirement, that left a lasting impression regarding Russian motives.

Until then, he felt American policy was governed by eagerness to get Russia into the Pacific War. Midway of the Potsdam conference, the American delegation got news the atom bomb test had succeeded.

From then on, Americans thought Russia's entry into the war against Japan was "pointless," but Mr. Stimson recalled that Premier Stalin continued to press for additional Russian bases and control outside the so-called Russian sphere.

### Disturbed by Observations

Mr. Stimson said he was "deeply disturbed by this first direct observation of the Russian police state in action" and later wrote President Truman in a memo: "The present state of Russia. If

continued without change, would mean the end of the world as we know it. Two themselves to avoid war as a means of settling international disputes. A firm believer in the principles and ideals of the treaty, Mr. Stimson recognized its weakness in that it depended on voluntary observance.

### Initiated First Test

Nevertheless, he became the first to test it a few months after he became Secretary, when the So-

As Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson twice invoked the Kellogg pact, the instrument under which 59 nations pledged

Mr. Stimson already had practical training in diplomacy when President Hoover made him Sec-



viet Union and China began fighting over the latter's seizure of the partly owned Chinese Eastern railroad in Manchuria. For his pains, Mr. Stimson drew a diplomatic slap from Maxim Litvinoff, the Soviet commissar for foreign affairs.

Despite the rebuke, he tried the same remedy when Japan seized control of Manchuria in 1939.

This attempt was no more successful, but it led to enunciation of an important new doctrine in American foreign policy—that the United States would not recognize the acquisition of territory gained through aggression.

Mr. Stimson headed the American delegation to the five-power Naval Disarmament Conference in London in January, 1930, and in 1931 guided the unofficial participation of three American financiers in a Paris conference on German reparations. He visited Europe and conferred with high officials of most leading countries.

Born September 21, 1867, in New York, Mr. Stimson was educated at Phillips-Andover, Yale University and Harvard Law School. He obtained his law degree in 1891 and, two years later, married Miss Mabel Wellington White of New Haven, Conn.

In 1906, his law partner, Elihu Root, Secretary of State at that time, recommended Mr. Stimson to President Theodore Roosevelt for district attorney in New York.

There's a story of how the President encountered Mr. Stimson while both were horseback riding in Rock Creek Park. Impressed by Mr. Stimson's expert horsemanship, Mr. Roosevelt immediately offered him the New York appointment.

President Taft made him Secretary of War in 1911, a year after he unsuccessfully ran for Governor of New York.

During the World War he served as a field artillery colonel in France. In 1928 President Coolidge named him Governor General of the Philippines. He left that post the following year to become President Hoover's Secretary of State.

## Henry L. Stimson

Death has come to Henry L. Stimson, one of America's greatest, most useful patriots and public servants.

His long career was an inspiring example of duty done with courage, high ability and unfailing devotion to his country.

A Republican, he was secretary of war in President Taft's cabinet almost 40 years ago. He saw service in France as an Army officer in World War I. President Coolidge appointed him governor-general of the Philippines. He was President Hoover's secretary of state.

In 1940, President Roosevelt called him back to a cabinet post, again as secretary of war. Mr. Stimson's achievements in pushing forward the defense program then under way, and in directing the Army's part in the winning of World War II, stand as one of the most inspiring chapters in our country's military history. He continued to serve under President Truman, after the defeat of Germany and Japan, until September, 1945.

The American people owe to the honored memory of Henry L. Stimson a debt of profound respect and eternal gratitude.



# Colored Citizens Mourn Hon. W. Hume's Passing

**Noted Civic Leader Was Tireless Worker For  
Equalization of Educational Opportunities and  
Highly Esteemed Member of Fisk University  
Trustee Board**

It would be difficult to find among Nashville's notable array of fine leaders one who enjoyed a higher degree of popularity among its citizens generally and especially a higher degree of popularity among colored citizens than the Hon. William Hume, chairman of the City Board of Education. As the Nashville Globe went to press this week it was a dazed citizenry that was trying to reconcile itself to the stern fact that Mr. Hume had answered the death summons. The end came at 8:45 Tues. night at the noted civic leader's home, 3625 Harding Road. According to the report of his wife, Mr. Hume was reading a newspaper in an upper room at his home when he suffered a heart attack and appeared to merely have fallen asleep in his chair.

Few, if any men in Nashville's public life, had a greater passion for public service than Mr. Hume. It is easy to believe that he paid with his life at the age of 61 for the constant taxing of his strength in service, to a large extent unremunerative, and solely for the betterment of his home town and his fellowman.

He was a distinguished lawyer who had made great success in the practice of his profession. But in recent years, practicing law virtually had become his sideline. Public service had become his first love. He gave time not only to law but to the church and to education and civic improvement.

Colored Nashville best knew Mr. Hume as the chairman of the Board of Education and as a trustee of Fisk University. As chairman of the board of education he was wholly without guile in his efforts to equalize educational opportunities for all of Nashville's school

teachers and school children. Few, if any, cities in the South have made as rapid advance in improving the lot of teachers and pupils of the public schools as has Nashville recently, and it is no secret that the presence of Mr. Hume as chairman of the Board of Education was largely responsible for this record. Mr. Hume was inspired by the fame as "friends of education" made by other members of the Hume family of Nashville in former years. He appeared to make it his duty to find an even deeper place in the hearts of teachers, pupils, and patrons of the public schools than had been achieved by his ancestors.

His great grandfather, the Rev. William Hume, who came to Nashville in 1801 or nearly 150 years ago was a Scotch minister and educator and was pastor of the historic First Presbyterian Church of this city; Mr. Hume's great uncle, Mr. Alfred Hume was a city councilman and teacher; it is reported the old Hume School later consolidated to form Hume-Fogg High School.

was named for Mr. Alfred Hume his father was at one time chairman of the city board of education and his father's brother, Dr. Alfred Hume, is chancellor emeritus of the University of Mississippi. And so four generations of the Hume family had a part in promoting education here and in the South. It was only natural for the Hon. William Hume to be a friend of education.

It is unnecessary to stress his belief that schools should teach democracy. He showed he believed

this in many ways.  
He was as much at home with his colored associates on the faculty

and on the trustee board of Fisk Univ., as among white educators. He had no hesitancy in joining his colored associates when pictures of a mixed group were to be made.

Mr. William Hume as the Globe often has stated was astounded three years ago when he found that the old Belleview School on Fifth Ave., N., was being operated as a school, many years after he became chairman on the Board of Education. He had thought the old 80 year old relic had been abandoned as a school long before he became chairman of the city board of education. He took prompt action in getting the teachers and pupils out of the building in the shortest possible time. Mayor Thomas L. Cummings has done many outstanding things since he became the chief executive of Nashville. But none has been more outstanding than in nominating the Hon. William Hume for membership on the City Board of Education. It is certain that the mayor never expressed himself more sincerely the Wed. Morning Tennessean, regarding the death of the Hon. William Hume. Said the Mayor: "The city of Nashville has sustained a loss that cannot

be replaced.

Mr. Hume was devoted to the welfare of the city of Nashville by reason of membership on various boards, the entire city government will feel the loss of his counsel and advice. He is of course best known for his devoted and untiring work on behalf of the school system of this city which he and the other board members have built into the best."

It is believed that the presence of Mr. Hume on the auditorium commission was what caused the bond issue for a new auditorium to be unbeatable. And colored citizens attribute to Mr. Hume the fact proposal for a five million dollar that the long promised recreation house was provided at Radley Park shortly after he became a member of the Park Board.

There is unfeigned grief throughout the city over the sudden and untimely passing of the Hon. William Hume. Colored as well as white citizens sincerely mourn his passing. He personified the righteousness that "exalteth a nation."

Globe  
Nashville, Tennessee  
Fri. 1-13-50



# Retired Editor Is Dead

he wanted so much. The Baptist board of deacons approved unanimously.

*Wish 29*  
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)

Two respected Knoxville citizens died here last week. They were Webster A. Porter, former newspaper editor, and Dr. C. R. Sampson, pharmacist.

Porter gained national recognition for his work for thirty years as editor of the local East Tennessee News. He discontinued the paper four years ago.

Sampson came to Knoxville about ten months ago. He died in his sleep. A native of Savannah, Ga., he made numerous friends of both races here. He came to Knoxville from New York.

## NEGRO RITES HELD AT WHITE CHURCH

*29 Tenn*  
(The Associated Press)  
Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 27—An

impressive funeral service was conducted in the white First Baptist church Wednesday for a Negro Methodist minister.

An estimated 2000 persons, including white friends, attended the funeral of Rev. W. A. Johnson, 59, pastor of Mt. Olive Colored Methodist Episcopal church.

Eulogies were numerous, both from whites and Negroes.

"We found him to be a man of noble Christian character and of high thinking," Dr. R. Paul, pastor of the First Baptist, said.

"And we could not have desired a happier relationship in all of our business transactions in achieving what was for him a heartfelt dream."

*28-30*  
Therein lies another story—a story of how Johnson had dreamed for 11 years of having a fine new building for his own flock.

*New Orleans*  
He heard that First Baptist planned to move to a new and larger church in the summer and started a movement to get the old church for his congregation.

He raised \$50,000 and made plans for Mt. Olive to move into First Baptist.

After Johnson died Friday, another Negro preacher arranged with Caudill to have Johnson's funeral in the big white church



**Miss Suarez Dies**

Miss M. E. Suarez, former dean of women at Prairie View college for many years, recently supervisor of Negro Nurses affiliated with Jefferson Davis hospital, Houston, died this morning after a short illness.

Miss Suarez is well known throughout the state of Texas and was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal church.

**Death To P. V. Dean Of Women**

Miss M. E. Suarez Retired In 1948

PRAIRIE VIEW — Miss M. E. Suarez, former Dean of Women at Prairie View A. & M. college in Texas, died, May 30 in Houston, Texas. At the time of her death she was serving as Dean of Women for Prairie View nurses on affiliation at Jefferson Davis hospital, Houston, Texas, a position she accepted after retirement from Prairie View where she served as Dean of Women from 1929 to 1948.

Her career of service began at Tuskegee institute where she worked under the administration of Dr. Booker T. Washington.

When World War I came Dean Suarez saw service in Europe



Miss M. E. Suarez

with the American Red Cross. She returned to Tuskegee and

worked until 1927 at which time she accepted work at Southern university, Scotlandville, La. In 1929 she came to Prairie View where she remained until 1943. During these years the beloved character influenced thousands of young women. Her death saddened all who knew "Dean Suarez."

She was an Episcopalian of long standing. She was funeralized at Houston, Texas and buried in Los Angeles, Calif.

Miss Suarez is survived by a sister, Mrs. J. G. Wright of Los Angeles and several nieces and nephews.

**Negro Civic Leader Dies Of Heart Attack at Office**

Dr. Edgar Ewell Ward, Negro business, civic and religious leader of Dallas, died Wednesday after suffering a heart attack in his office at the Excelsior Life Insurance Company.



DR. E. E. WARD

A native of Dallas, Dr. Ward would have celebrated his fifty-eighth birthday Oct. 17.

Dr. Ward was a graduate of Booker T. Washington High School in Dallas and Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

He began private practice of medicine in El Paso in 1915 and moved to Dallas in 1920.

Dr. Ward was active in civic affairs. "Wherever there was any activity for the good of the community, especially in the field of interracial co-operation, he was in the forefront," said Community

Chest Executive Secretary Fred M. Lange.

He was a former president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce and was one of the first Bronze Mayors elected through the group. He was a member of a biracial committee appointed by Mayor Woodall Rogers in 1943, and headed the Negro division of the 1943 war bond campaign.

So outstanding was his work as a leader of interracial movements in Dallas that he was given an award as the most outstanding Negro leader of Texas at the 1943 State Fair.

"Dr. Ward was one of the great leaders of our city for everything good and constructive," said J. C. Thompson, director of the fair.

At the time of his death, Dr. Ward was president of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company, a member of the committee of management of the Moorland Branch of the Dallas YMCA, a director of the Texas Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a trustee of New Hope Baptist Church. He was also active in Red Cross, Community Chest and other civic drives.

He lived at 3605 Oakland.

Funeral services for Dr. Ward will be held at 2 p.m. Saturday at the New Hope Baptist Church, San Jacinto and Bogel.

He is survived by his wife and his mother, Mrs. Bettie Ward, both of Dallas.

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Miss Suarez is survived by a sister, Mrs. J. G. Wright of Los Angeles and several nieces and nephews.

**He Remembered Little Fellows**

The death of Dr. E. E. Ward hit Negro life in Dallas a hard blow. Former president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, chairman of Negro Day for the 1950 State Fair of Texas, special gifts committeeman on the 1950 Dallas Community Chest, long-time board member of the Moorland Branch of the YMCA, head of the 1943 United States bond drive among his people, winner in that year as the outstanding Negro leader of Texas—Dr. Ward held all of these distinctions and many others.

But it will be the little fellows who will miss the doctor most of all. It was his delight to co-operate with the YMCA in the Pee Wee Baseball League, which interested upward of 200 Negro lads between the ages of nine and thirteen in organized, uniformed ball clubs. One of these clubs was completely outfitted by Dr. Ward, and he himself was president of the league. In 1950 the Pee Wee and Junior ball clubs enrolled over 300 youths.

Dallas juvenile authorities considered Dr. Ward a valuable ally in keeping youngsters out of trouble through his leadership in sports. Much of the good will in interracial relations has been due to this one man. The city rightly honors a man who has proved what Negro citizenship can mean to the whole community.



# Rests in Imposing Monument

## Fabulous Millionaire, William McDonald, 84, Buried in Fort Worth

(From Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

FORT WORTH, Tex.—They buried fabulous William (Gooseneck Bill) McDonald here Sunday evening beneath a tall, imposing monument in Trinity Cemetery. McDonald, the nation's richest Negro, had built that monument himself several years ago, but it was not until last Wednesday night that the Grim Reaper called on him to use it.

The 84-year-old banker, politician and fraternalist who rose from houseboy to become one of the most powerful and richest figures in the great Southwest, died at his luxurious home after a twenty-eight-month illness which had kept him confined to bed. His 32-year-old wife, Mrs. Mary Pearl McDonald, was at his side when he died.

His career was truly fabulous.

Born of slave parents in Kaufman County, Texas, in 1876, he became principal of the largest Negro school in his county after finishing a three-year high school course. During that period Capt. Jed Adams, head of a Kaufman law firm, taught him law in the afternoons and sent him to school in Nashville, Tenn.

That was when "Gooseneck Bill" really began his fabulous career. When he was a mere 20 years old he formed an association with Col. E. H. R. Green, son of the equally fabulous Mrs. Hetty Green, eccentric New York multi-millionairess.

That contact launched him on the road to riches.

Colonel Green paid Mr. McDonald \$575 a month as his personal guide and the pair embarked on a joint political adventure which changed the picture of the entire state of Texas.

When it ended, "Gooseneck Bill" had amassed tremendous wealth, had his own bank, owned real estate across the entire country, with large holdings in New York and Chicago, had been grand secretary of the F. A. and A. Masons of Texas for sixty years, and earned for himself the title "Kingmaker."

Even after he retired from active operations in 1933, his tremendous national influence was still felt. Just a year ago this month, Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, had come to Fort Worth to discuss the probable underwriting of the proposed \$50,000 NNBL

### Texas

#### William Madison McDonald

son ascended to power with the Democrats. It was then that things began to change in Texas and McDonald's political fortunes went on the decline. "Lily church was thronged with out whites," headed by Col. R. B. Creager, of Brownsville, defeated his faction about that time and McDonald never staged a political comeback.

#### TYPICAL DEAL

Instead, he devoted more of his energy to his fraternal and business interests and they began to grow still more. So extensive were his holdings that he once told a Courier reporter: "I have never seen much of the property that I own."

#### HAD SOUND BANK

After his political defeat, McDonald came to Fort Worth where he founded the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company. That bank became one of the strongest in Texas, and when banks around the nation were crashing in the 1933 moratorium, McDonald's bank was as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar. It was the depository for all the state's Negro Masonic lodges.

He earned the title "Kingmaker" during his political heyday with Colonel Green. "The Colonel didn't know any more about politics than a young girl," McDonald once told friends. "I made him chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1904." He was one of the most eloquent orators ever to grace a platform and so effective were his platform appearances that at one state convention he was carried to the rostrum on the shoulders of white Republicans.

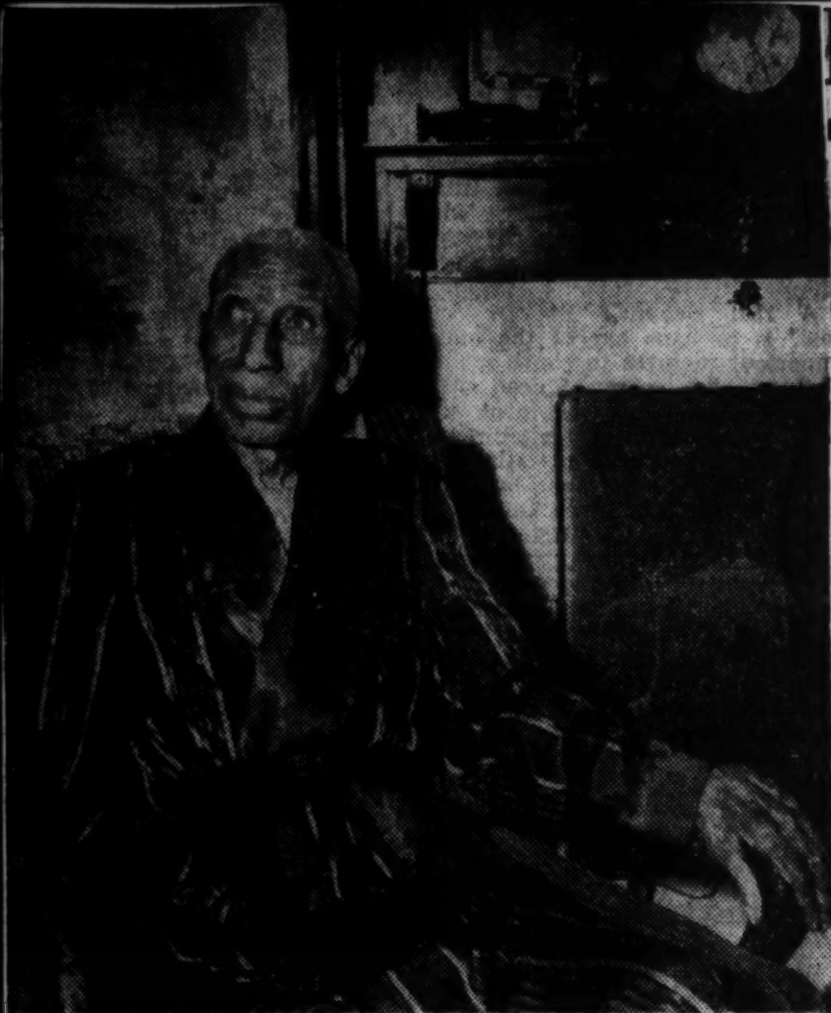
He was married several times during his career, each time choosing as his companion a mate who was much his junior. More than fifty years ago Mr. McDonald married into the prominent Jones family of Kaufman County. He was also married at one time to Mrs. O. J. Cansler, former Courier bureau chief in Dallas, Tex. It was understood that Mr. McDonald worked out financial pacts with his wives under which they would receive a stipulated sum in case of divorce.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a niece, Mrs. Lula Kennard of Chicago. She had been at his bedside for some time, recently returning to Chicago. The late banker had only one son, and he was killed in an accident thirty years ago. Contents of Mr. McDonald's will have not been revealed yet. It will probably be probated in a few weeks.

#### 'LILY-WHITES' MOVED IN

Came 1912 and Woodrow Wil-





**"GOOSENECK BILL."**—Death ended the fabulous life and career last Wednesday of William M. "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald, 84-year-old former dynamo of the Texas Republican party. Hundreds thronged to his funeral rites Sunday at the Mount Pisgah Baptist church. The above photo was taken during a recent interview at McDonald's luxurious home in Fort Worth.



**MCDONALD'S HOME.**—The 11-room, air-conditioned home of William M. "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald where the banker, fraternal leader and ex-political power died last Wednesday night at the age of 84. The home, located at E. Terrell and Tennessee, was patterned after that of the owner of McDonald's slave-father. "My house is as fine as Mr. George Martin's house," McDonald recently told reporters, "fact is, I copied it from his house." The home contains expensive furniture, heavy Oriental rugs, cut-glass chandeliers, oil paintings and scores of silver and china pieces.

# End At 84 To Politician And Banker

Thousands At  
Funeral Rites  
In Fort Worth

FORT WORTH.—Hundreds of persons from all walks of life milled through the Mount Pisgah Baptist church Sunday afternoon to pay final tribute to the fabulous William H. "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald who died at his luxurious home here last Wednesday night.

The 84-year-old former banker and one-time ruler of the Texas Republican party had been in declining health and was confined to bed for the past two years.

Founder of the Fort Worth Fraternal Bank and Trust company in 1908 and a power in fraternal circles, "Gooseneck" McDonald was considered one of the nation's wealthiest Negroes.

But, behind the steel look of a businessman and multi-millionaire, beat a sympathetic heart—one always ready and willing to go to the rescue of those who were down and out.

Many of those whom he had helped were among the throngs which filed by his funeral bier.

Named "Gooseneck" because of his long slender neck, with its prominent Adam's apple, McDonald spent his waning years in semi-seclusion with his fifth wife in the spacious home he copied from that of the last owner of his father—an Alabama slave.

McDonald, along with Col. E. H. R. Green, dominated Texas Republicans between 1896 and 1912.

Green was the son of Mrs. Hetty Green, eccentric New York multi-millionaire and railroad owner who wore shabby clothes and pinched pennies. His mother sent him to Terrell to run her Midland railroad.

## SPEECHES CHARMED

McDonald had been sent to the

old Wilberforce college in Nashville, Tenn., by Col. Jed Adams of Kaufman, Texas, and other white friends. When Bill met Green in Terrell, Texas, in 1896, McDonald was a rising young politician.

Negroes in Terrell and elsewhere in Texas were charmed by Gooseneck Bill's speeches. When Colonel Green decided to enter politics on a Republican "black-and-tan" platform, he chose Bill as his guide and paid him \$575 a month.

"The Colonel didn't know any more about politics than that girl," said McDonald, pointing to a maid at his bedside during a recent interview. "I made him chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1904."

Green and Gooseneck Bill survived political battles until 1912. In that year, their control of the Texas Republican party was broken by "Lily-Whiters," who supported Cecil Lyons of Sherman.

Woodrow Wilson's election left bare pickings for the Republicans. Gooseneck Bill came to Fort Worth and founded the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company. It rapidly became a financial stronghold and depository for the state's Negro Masonic lodges. McDonald was elected secretary of the State Grand Lodge in 1899 and served for many years. He was the organization's "king-maker."

## ANOTHER WRONG GUESS

Green and McDonald guessed wrong again in 1920, supporting Leonard Wood as the GOP nominee. R. B. Creager of Brownsville supported the victorious Warren G. Harding and was rewarded with the state chairmanship. He still dominates the Texas Republicans.

That ended much of Gooseneck Bill's influence. He veered to Al Smith in 1928, and backed Franklin D. Roosevelt. He claims credit for swinging Texas Negroes to the Democrats, but he turned against the New Deal later and voted for Thomas E. Dewey.

McDonald had been president emeritus of the bank since Jan. 1, 1948, and though he retained his stock he took no part in the business.

McDonald's father was born in slavery in Nashville, Tenn. His mother was a free woman. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, Confederate cavalry leader once owned McDonald's father and took him from Tennessee to Alabama. Then the father was sold again and was brought to Texas, the property of George Martin of Kaufman county. Gooseneck Bill was born in Kaufman county.

McDonald was buried beside a tall monument he erected several years ago as the most imposing part of Trinity colored cemetery here.

# Political, Fraternal Leader For 60 Years

FORT WORTH — People from all over Texas overflowed the Mt. Pisgah Baptist church here Sunday for the funeral of William Madison (Gooseneck Bill) McDonald, eminent Negro leader, who died last Tuesday at the age of 84.

Member of the Masonic Lodge for which McDonald served as Grand Secretary for 60 years, officiated at the funeral, filling most of the downstairs of the church, the two choir stands and many were seated or standing in the balconies. The crowd overflowed out into the yard with people standing in the aisles of both the main auditorium and the balconies. Many left the funeral for want of standing room.

Tributes to the services McDonald had rendered both white and black Texas citizens in education, fraternal circles, politics and religion were paid his memory by many prominent citizens.

The services began at 2 p.m. with the eulogy delivered by the Rev. S. R. Prince. The obituary was read by J. P. Anderson and the Reverends J. W. Washington and A. R. Nelson gave prayer and scripture. A solo was sung by Mrs. Julia Keller with the choir giving background music.

Resolutions came from the Masons, the Heroines of Jericho, the Eastern Stars and the church and remarks were given by the Rev. G. E. Brown and others. Acknowledgement of telegrams and condolences was made by T. W. Pratt.

Death came to McDonald after about four years of illness in his pretentious home where he lived with his fifth wife, Mrs. May Pearl McDonald, 32. Burial was in the Trinity Colored Cemetery on North Main where a tall monument, the most imposing in the cemetery, was erected by McDonald several years ago.

Besides his wife, McDonald is survived by a niece, Mrs. Lula Kennard, who helped with him while he was ill, but who had returned to Chicago. McDonald had a son who was killed in an accident about 30 years ago.

McDonald's career is said to be unparalleled among Texas Negroes. He became associated with Col. E. H. R. Green, son of a New York multi-millionaire.

He was said to be one of the elected grand secretaries in 1889 and was the founder of the Fraternal Bank and Trust Company, 401 East Ninth with Lodge funds in 1912, and became president emeritus of the bank several years before his death.

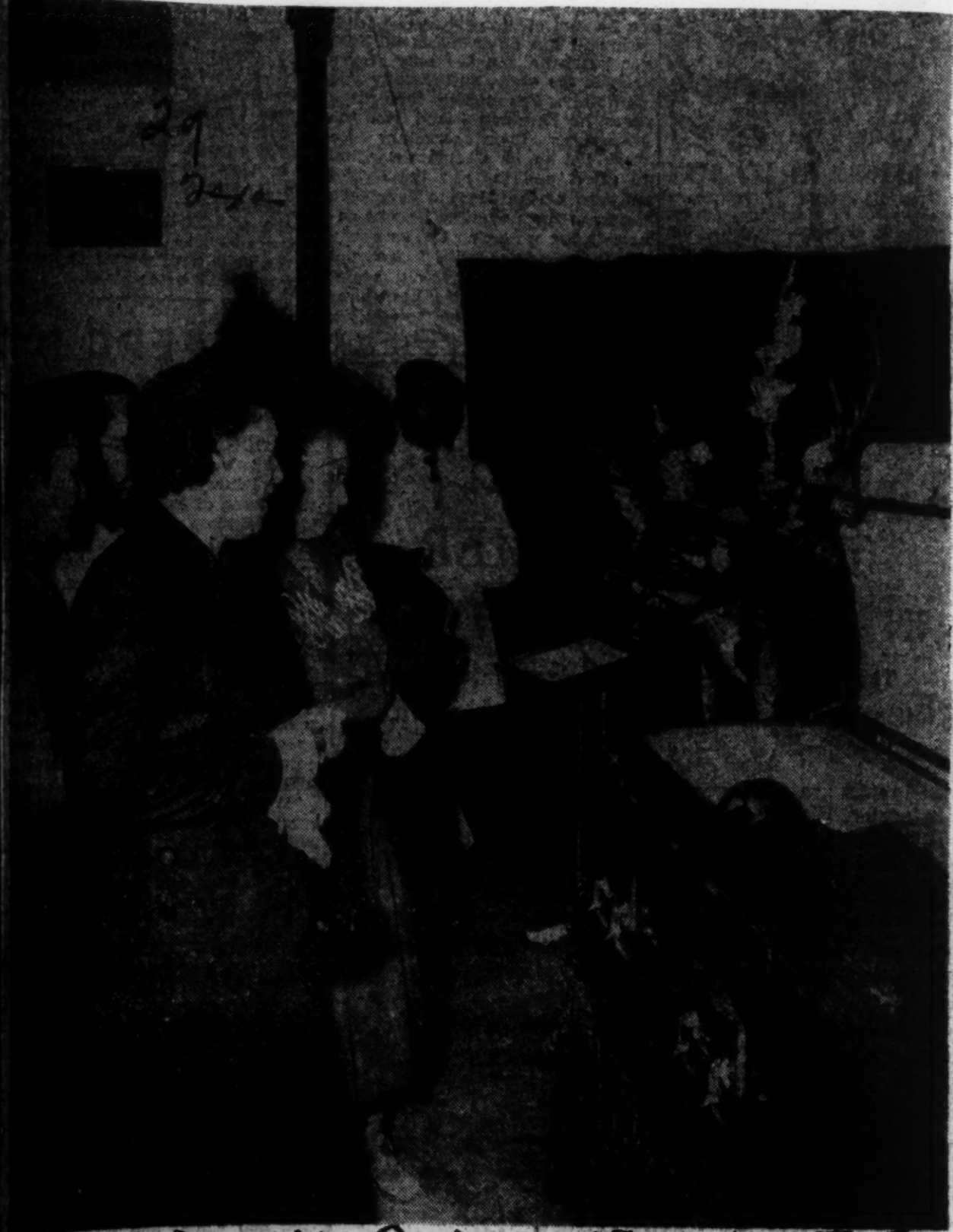
So effective were his platform appearances that at one state GOP convention he was carried to the platform on the shoulders of white and Negro Republicans.

He taught school for a while and later entered politics where he rose to chairman of the Republican Party state committee in Texas.



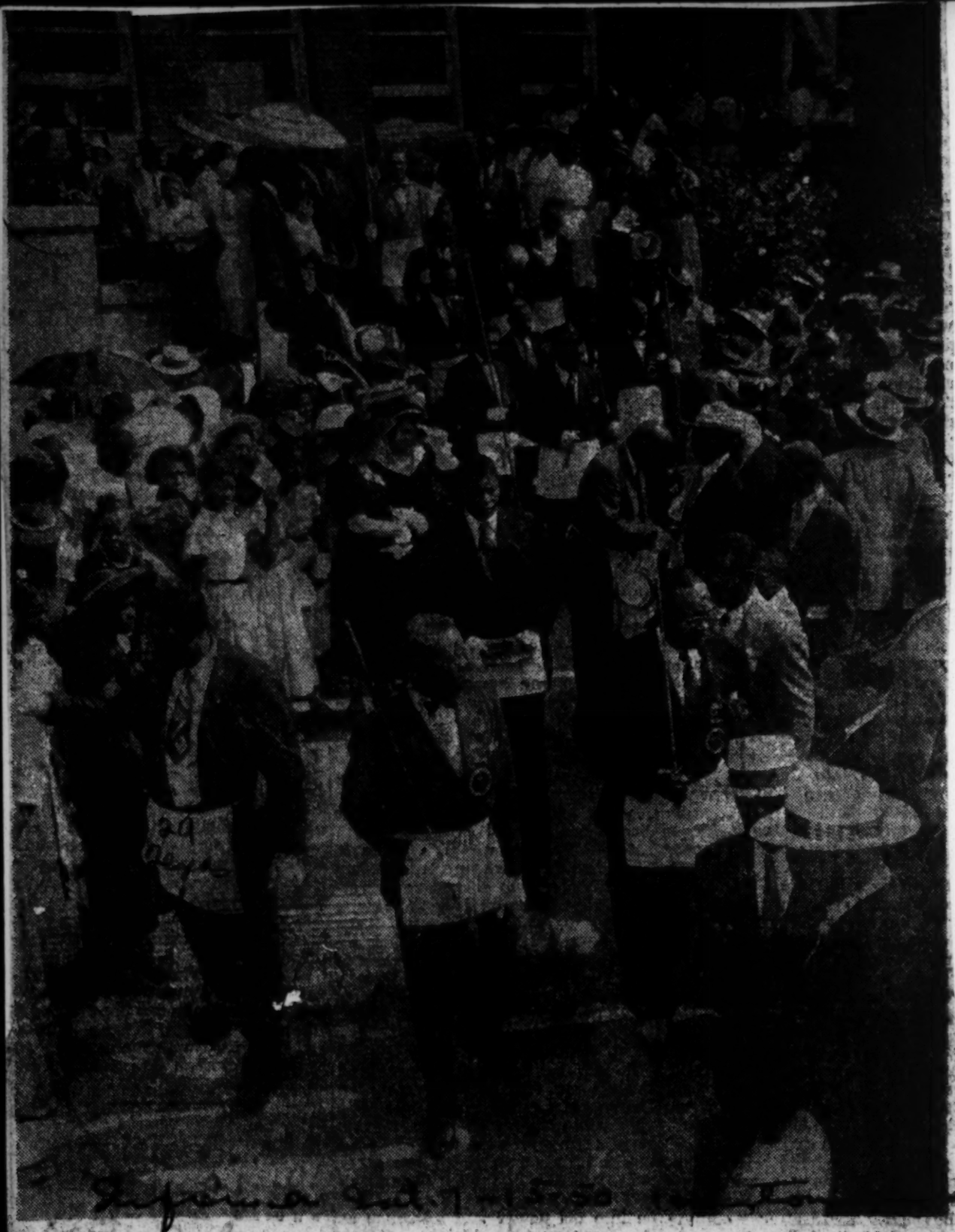
Texas

Mr. William Madison McDonald



*Funeral Oct. 7 - 1950 Houston*  
MRS. MAY PEARL McDONALD, widow of the famous Texan who figured prominently in political and fraternal circles for more than 50 years, takes a last look at her husband at funeral services Sunday in Fort Worth.





*Funeral of Bill McDonald*

PART OF THE MASSIVE CROWD which attended last rites for William "Gooseneck Bill" McDonald, one of Texas' most famous sons, is shown Sunday as Masons of the Grand Lodge F. & A. M. of Texas lead the funeral line from Mt. Pisgah Baptist church. Pallbearers were Audry Kennard, Oliver Nelson, Clinton Whithead, Andrew Evans, W. A. Seymour, Luther Craft, I. R. Basset, and James Coefield, all officers of the Grand Lodge.



## NORFOLK MASSES MOURN DEATH OF EDITOR JAFFE

Norfolk—Thousands of Norfolk's citizens arose Sunday morning, while other thousands poured out of the churches in the afternoon, only to receive with profound shock and regret the news that Louis L. Jaffe, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, notable human rights champion, had died at 9:10 A.M. The 62 year old Mr. Jaffe succumbed to a heart attack at Norfolk General Hosp., where he had been a patient but a few days. To the minority group in particular, his name was known and revered throughout the length and breadth of this city and state. One of the most scholarly editorial writers in the nation, he attracted wide attention for his keen analysis and forthright stand on numerous complex issues, on the local, state, national and international level.

In recognition of Mr. Jaffe's service in the sphere of human rights as editor of the Norfolk newspaper, the Journal and Guide cited him in its annual 1947 Honor Roll as a most outstanding exponent of "Inter-racial Goodwill."

### QUALITIES OF CAREER

The qualities of his career which mostly endeared him to the masses were summed up by the Guide that year in these words:

"Sincere advocate of the doctrine of equal justice for all men and crusader for human rights, irrespective of race, color or creed, Louis I. Jaffe, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, has been an uncompromising champion of these fundamental beliefs for the past twenty-eight years (thirty years up until his death). With the sympathetic cooperation of his publishers, and the active assistance of his colleagues, Mr. Jaffe has steadfastly championed the cause of interracial justice and thereby made a lasting contribution to the cause of interracial goodwill."

### CAUSES SUCCEED

During the past two years, during which the editor's health was below normal—yet he still wielded his trenchant pen—two of the local programs in Negro education which he had vigorously espoused have met with almost complete success.

They are the pending expansion of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College and the projected improvement of colored school facilities in Princess Anne County. Years before he had given his personal support to the establishment of the college in Norfolk.

Through his 30 years of editorship, Mr. Jaffe consistently pleaded for better schools, better housing, cleaner streets and more playgrounds for minority groups. Among the most vigorous of these was the successful movement in the late thirties for the establishment of a public bathing beach for the race in Norfolk.

### REST OF CAREER

As to the rest of Mr. Jaffe's career in the field of race and human relations, it was appropriately expressed in the following paragraphs in the Journal and Guide Honor Roll citation:

Editor of the Virginian-Pi-

lot since November 1919, Mr. Jaffe was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1929 for the best newspaper editorial of that year, "An unspeakable Act of Savagery," a scholarly condemnation of mob violence. He has consistently spoken out boldly over the years against lynching and other acts of mob lawlessness, with special reference to the Ku Klux Klan, and his consistently strong editorial support was credited largely with passage of the Virginia anti-lynching law during the administration of former Governor Harry Flood Byrd.

Norfolkians remember with pride his editorial blasts against the Klan abductors of Father Vincent D. Warren of St. Joseph's Catholic Church and his continuing crusade since that time against all forms of racial or religious intolerance.

The Virginian-Pilot, the through Editor Jaffe, was one of the loudest voices raised in support of a city-owned beach for Norfolk's Negro population, and it was largely through his personal as well as editorial efforts over a period of many years that this badly-needed facility finally became a reality. Likewise Mr. Jaffe's support of the Aline Black and Melvin O. Alston equal teachers' salary suits locally aided materially in their final successful culmination.

As the Guide recalled, the Virginian-Pilot through Mr. Jaffe, threw its full weight and influence behind the campaign to improve the colored school facilities in Princess Anne county, and the Tom Tunstall railroad case involving racial discrimination.

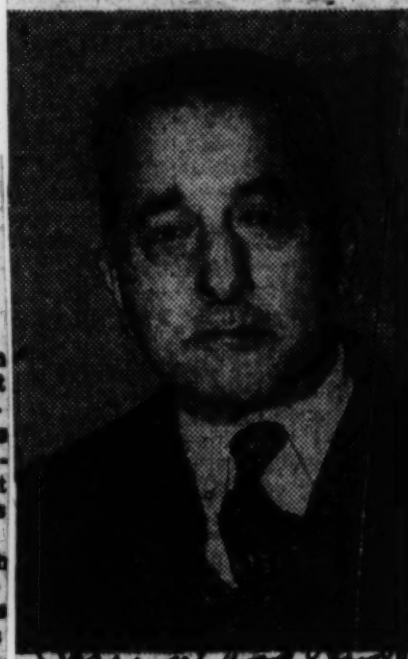
Regarded, however, as one of the most outstanding of a series of contributions the editor made to the local welfare, was the interest he consistently maintained in the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College.

He not only gave editorial and personal support to its establishment here, but backed the movement which subsequently led to the transfer of a part of the old St. Vincent's Hospital property to the City of Norfolk for use by the institution, and in his final days gave strong editorial support to the college's expansion program.

### CIVIC AFFAIRS

Mr. Jaffe gave devotedly of his time and effort in the service of

## Editor's Passing Widely Mourned



Editor Louis L. Jaffe of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, one of the nation's most forceful champions of human rights, died Sunday at 3:10 a.m. at Norfolk General Hospital of a heart attack. The scholarly editorial writer was 62.

civic community affairs. He was a member of Norfolk Commission on Higher Education and a member of the advisory board of the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College. He had served on the board of Norfolk Community Chest Fund and on the board of the Virginia Council on Health and Medical Care.

He was a member of the board of trustees of the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, a director of the Norfolk General Hospital and a director of Norfolk Newspapers, Inc.

### PLACE OF BIRTH

Born in Detroit, Mich., in 1888, Mr. Jaffe had lived in the South since he was 12 years of age. A graduate of Trinity College (now Duke University) Durham, N. C., he served as reporter, on the Durham Sun for a brief period, and later as reporter and assistant city editor on the Richmond Times-

Dispatch for several years.

He saw Army service in World War I, and later served with the American Red Cross Commission in the Balkans.

## Louis I. Jaffe Dies; Pulitzer Prize Winner

NORFOLK, VA., March 12—(AP)—Louis I. Jaffe, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, died early Sunday morning at Norfolk hospital of a heart ailment.

Jaffe, 62, entered the hospital early last week for a checkup. He had been in poor health about two weeks.

Jaffe won the 1929 Pulitzer Prize for the best newspaper editorial.

A native of Detroit, he began his newspaper career in Durham, N. C., in 1911, and later joined the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch. He had been editor of the Virginian-Pilot since 1919.



# Louis Isaac Jaffe, Leader in Negro Norfolk, Va., Editor Education Work Dies in Powhatan

His Editorial on Lynching Won '29 Pulitzer Prize

NORFOLK, Va., March 12 (AP).—Fannie Johnson Finney, 73, for Louis Isaac Jaffe, sixty-two, editor 35 years a leader in the Virginia field of Negro education, died at a hospital here Thursday after a heart ailment. Mr. Jaffe, who won the 1929 Pulitzer Prize for the best newspaper editorial, entered the hospital early last week for a check-up. He had been in poor health about two years.

**An Uncompromising Editor**

A native of Detroit, but a resident of the South since he was twelve years old, Mr. Jaffe was an uncompromising editor who staked his views squarely on praise or blame. Twenty years ago, when, as he said, the "social abhorrence" of racial intolerance had not advanced far enough, he printed in his own southern newspaper a reverberating chastisement of lynching in Houston, Tex., which won him the Pulitzer Prize. A few days later, in the midst of the national recognition that came to him, Mr. Jaffe wrote that it was due in large part to the policies of editorial freedom practiced by his publisher.

Mr. Jaffe worked his way as a correspondent through Trinity College, now Duke University, and started his newspaper career with "The Durham (N. C.) Sun" in the circulation department. He rose in six weeks to editor, then resigned to become a reporter for "The Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch." He served overseas with the 649th Aero Squadron during World War I and for a time after the war was with the Red Cross in Europe. He became editor of "The Virginian-Pilot" in 1919.

MACON, VA., July 7—Mrs. Fannie Johnson Finney, 73, for 35 years a leader in the Virginia field of Negro education, died at a hospital here Thursday after a heart ailment. Mr. Jaffe, who won the 1929 Pulitzer Prize for the best newspaper editorial, entered the hospital early last week for a check-up. He had been in poor health about two years.

She was born in Amelia County May 4, 1877, and finished her public school work there. She attended Ingleside Seminary at Burkeville, and did college work at St. Paul School, in Lawrenceville, and at Hampton Institute and Virginia State College. She taught in Powhatan and Amelia Counties and retired some years ago.

Her activities were not confined to educational work. She worked extensively for religious and fraternal groups and served as president of the James River Sunday School Convention for many years. She also served as president of the Powhatan County Teachers' Association. She is survived by her husband, six sons, five daughters, one sister, 22 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.



Mrs. Finney

# Rites For Dr. L. F. Palmer Held At Hampton Institute

HAMPTON, Va. — Impressive funeral services were held here Tuesday in Memorial Church at Hampton Institute for Dr. Lutrelle Fleming Palmer, 62-year-old educator who was acclaimed as leader in the fight for equality of pay for Virginia's colored teachers.

The veteran educator died Saturday night in Whitaker Memorial Hospital, Newport News, after an illness of 11 days.

Dr. Palmer, a principal of Huntington High School in Newport News for 23 years, was executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association when he began the equal pay for teachers fight which later proved successful.

A NATIVE of Snow Hill, Ala., he received his bachelor of science degree from Wilberforce University in 1911, his bachelor of arts from the University of Michigan in 1912, master of arts in 1936 from Hampton Institute and an honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy from Virginia

Lutrelle Fleming Palmer, 62-year-old associate professor of education at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and leader in the fight for equality of pay for Virginia's colored teachers, were held Tuesday in Memorial Church at Hampton Institute. The noted educator died Saturday night after an illness of 11 days.

He is survived by his wife, the former Miss Myrtle Hathcock, and three children, L. F. Palmer Jr., of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer of Hampton Institute, and Mrs. Dorothy Palmer Smith of Durham, N. C.

The teaching experience of the deceased began in 1912 at Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, in the fields of Latin and Greek. Among other positions held were: instructor at Wilberforce University, 1913-16; principal at Wilberforce Academy, 1916-17; executive librarian and instructor in education at Wilberforce, 1917-20.

HE WAS principal of Huntington High School, Newport News, Va., from 1920 to 1943, when he lost his position after leading the fight for equality of teachers pay. He was associate professor of education at Hampton Institute, beginning on a part time basis in 1938 and conducting full time from 1944 until his death.

Not only was he executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association for close to two decades, but he edited the Virginia Teachers Bulletin for the group beginning in 1924, two years before becoming secretary.

He pioneered as director of experimentation in teacher education at Hampton Institute during the past six years and did Summer school teaching at Virginia State College, Hampton and Atlanta University during the same period.

THE LIST OF his civic, religious and educational activities is long. Among organizations of which he was an offi-

cer or member have been the American Teachers Association, vice-president, 1930-32; the Peninsula Interracial Committee, vice-chairman, 1937-39; the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes, president, 1940-41; the National Education Association, life member; Boy Scouts, Red Cross, Alpha Phi Alpha Social Fraternity, National Council of Social Studies War Housing Agency.

Newport News Child Care Committee, North Hampton Roads Evacuation Authority, United Services Organization, National Tuberculosis Association, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Association of University Professors.

He was a member of Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church in Newport News.

## Funeral Held For Hampton Educator



Funeral services for Dr.



# Dr. Palmer Lost Job Fighting For Justice

HAMPTON, Va. — Laid to rest in the Hampton Institute cemetery Tuesday, November 21, after funeral services in the Memorial Church was a pioneer in the battle for equal education in the South, Dr. L. F. Palmer.

The former principal of Huntington High School, associate professor of education at Hampton on a part-time and then a full-time basis since 1938 and 1944, respectively, died Saturday, November 18, in the Whittaker Memorial Hospital in Newport News, after a brief illness.

He had lost the Huntington High position in 1943, shortly after he led a fight for equalization of teachers' salaries in the city, as executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers' Association and editor of its journal.

The educator, born in Snow Hill, Alabama, on September 25, 1888, is survived by his wife, the former Miss Myrtle Hathcock, and three children: L. F. Palmer Jr., of the Chicago Defender staff in Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer, of the Department of Social Sciences at Hampton Institute; and Mrs. Dorothy Palmer Smith, of Durham, N.C.

Officiating jointly at the funeral services were the Rev. J. Metz Rollins, of the Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church in Newport News, of which Dr. Palmer was a member; and Dr. Edward R. Miller, Hampton chaplain. The Hampton Institute Choir sang "De Profundis," "Steal Away," and "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God," and a student quartet contributed "The Old Rugged Cross."

Active pallbearers included Lee Hundley, Charles Jones, and John Smith, of Newport News; William E. Robinson and William H. Moses, of Hampton Institute's staff; and Herbert Briscoe Jr., Norfolk student who was president of Dr. Palmer's College Bible Class.

Dr. Palmer held the B.S. degree from Wilberforce, where he was later an instructor and principal of the academy, an A.B. from Michigan, the M.A. from Hampton Institute, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy from Virginia Union University.

## TAUGHT AT PAUL QUINN

He began his teaching at Paul Quinn College, Waco, Tex., in 1911 moving to Wilberforce shortly afterward and going to Huntington in 1920. At Hampton, he directed an experiment in teacher education involving off-campus internships.

Besides his nearly three decades as a leader of the Virginia Teachers' Association, Dr. Palmer was president (1940-41) of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; vice-president of the American Teachers Association (1903-32); Co-chairman of the Peninsula Interracial Committee (1937-39) and active in Boy Scout, Red Cross, Tuberculosis Association, war housing and evacuation and other local civic projects; member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the National Education Association, the American Association of University Professors, the National Council of Social Studies, and other national organizations; and an officer of the All-Campus Teachers' Union at Hampton.

## Virginia Loses One Of Its Educational Leaders

A VIRGINIA educator who distinguished himself in many ways passed this week before his time. Only sixty two years old, Dr. LUTRELLE FLEMING PALMER was properly esteemed as one of the pioneers in the efforts of Virginia teachers to improve their status and especially to erase the racially based differentials in salary between teachers of the two chief groups in the state.

His career as principal for 23 years of Huntington High School signified his ability. This ability was long recognized by the state teachers, who chose him for the executive secretaryship of the Virginia Teachers Association and the editorship of the official organ of the association.

He held degrees from Wilberforce University and the University of Michigan and an honorary doctorate from Virginia Union University. Be-

ginning as a teacher in Texas in 1912, he spent 38 of his years in bringing the light of learning to youth. At the time of his death he was on the faculty of Hampton Institute.

He lost his principalship at the Newport News high school after leading a fight for equal pay for equal qualification. He was one of those who pioneered and paid the penalty before the differentials based on race were wholly discredited by the courts and public opinion.

In the civic, political, and educational fields he was a potent influence throughout his adult career. He set a mark which was beyond the ordinary. He was a pioneer, a potent force in the now broadly successful attack on educational inequalities, and he will be missed.

## Dr. Palmer, Noted For Equal Pay Fight, Buried

HAMPTON, Va.—Laid to rest in the Hampton Institute cemetery Tuesday, Nov. 21, after funeral services in the Memorial Church was a pioneer in the battle for equal education in the South, Dr. L. F. Palmer.

The former principal of Huntington high school, associate professor of education at Hampton on a part-time and then a full-time basis since 1938 and 1944, respectively, died Saturday, Nov. 18, in the Whittaker Memorial Hospital in Newport News, after a brief illness.

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### Born In Alabama

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Officiating jointly at the funeral services were Rev. J. Metz Rollins, of the Carver Memorial Presbyterian Church in Newport News, of which Dr. Palmer was a mem-

ber, and Dr. Edward R. Miller, Hampton chaplain. The Hampton Institute choir sang.

Active pallbearers included Lee Hundley, Charles Jones, and John Smith, of Newport News; William H. Robinson and William H. Moses, of Hampton Institute's staff, and Herbert Briscoe, Jr., Norfolk student who was president of Dr. Palmer's college Bible class.

Dr. Palmer held the B.S. degree from Wilberforce, where he was later an instructor and principal of the academy; an A.B. from Michigan, the M.A. from Hampton Institute, and the honorary degree of doctor of pedagogy from Virginia Union University.

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Besides his nearly three decades as a leader of the Virginia Teachers Association, Dr. Palmer was president (1940-41) of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; vice-president of the American Teachers Association (1930-32); co-chairman of the Peninsula Interracial Committee (1937-39) and active in Boy Scout, Red Cross, Tuberculosis Association, war housing and evacuation and other local civic projects; member of Alpha Phi Alpha fra-

ternity, the National Education Association, the American Association of University Professors, the National Council of Social Studies.



# Rites Held For Noted Historian

*Journal and Guide*  
Va. State College  
Professor Passes  
Away Suddenly

*nonchalant*  
Special to Journal and Guide

Petersburg, Va. — Distinguished educators and prominent civic and religious leaders gathered here at Virginia State College with men and women from all walks of life to witness the impressive funeral rites for Dr. Luther P. Jackson which were held on the college campus Monday at 4 p. m.

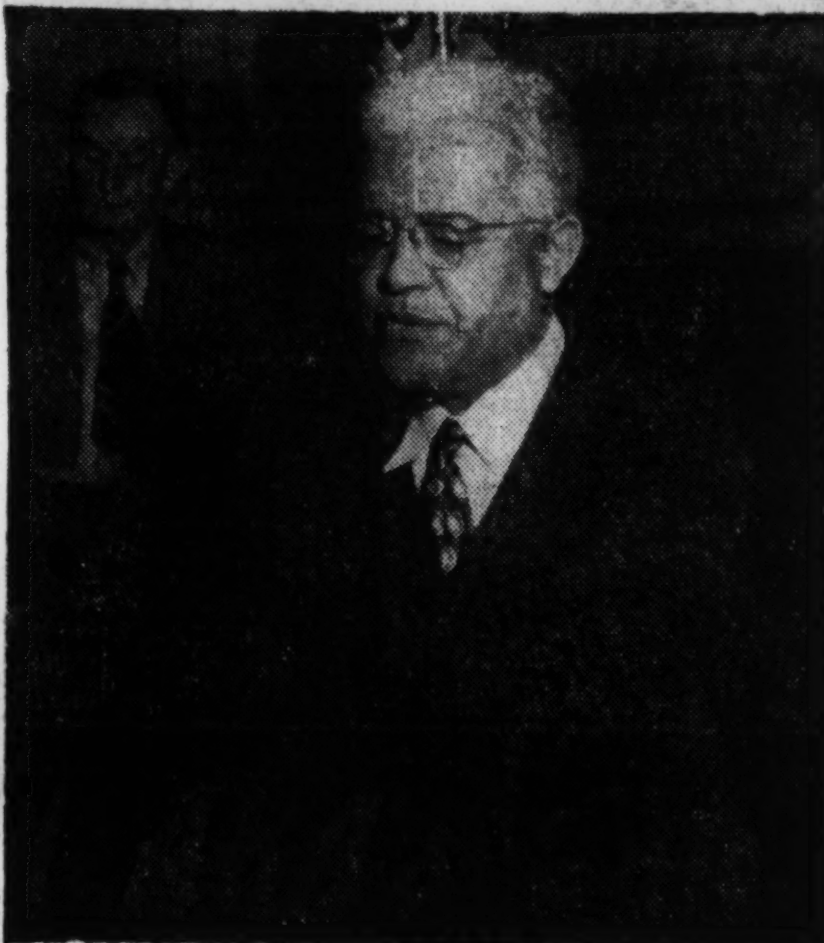
*4-22-50*  
Dr. Jackson, who was head of the college's history department, died suddenly early Thursday morning, April 13. Just the week before Dr. Jackson had attended the funeral of Dr. Carter G. Woodson in Washington, D. C., where he joined with other leaders in paying tribute to the noted historian.

Beautiful floral designs which covered the bier and the large crowd at Dr. Jackson's funeral were excellent tributes to the man who was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

The historian's passing marked the second tragic blow struck by death at the college in less than six months. The nation was shocked Christmas week when Edward D. Yeatman, member of the college faculty, his wife and two children were found dead in their home on the campus, apparently the victims of suicide and triple murder.

FOR YEARS Dr. Jackson wrote a column in the Journal and Guide entitled "Rights and Duties in a Democracy." Many years ago he organized and was director of the Community Choir in the City Petersburg.

## Final Rites Held For Dr. Jackson



*Journal and Guide*  
Solemnly impressive funeral services were held Monday afternoon for Dr. Luther P. Jackson, head of the history department of Virginia State College, who died suddenly on the campus early last Thursday morning. Distinguished educators, civic leaders and plain, ordinary people whose hopes and inspirations had been lifted by the professor's efforts in the field of human rights, filled the college chapel for the final rites.

The above recent picture of Dr. Jackson was made as the historian and civil rights advocate appeared before the House Judiciary Committee of the Virginia General Assembly, speaking on behalf of the historic Boothe Bill, which would have banned segregation on public carriers in Virginia.

On Oct. 2, 1948, Dr. Jackson was awarded a plaque by the Virginia Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for his "unselfish and devoted service in enhancing the voting status of Negroes in Virginia."

**DR. JACKSON SERVED** on the faculty at Virginia State for 28 years, during which time he was a valuable civic and educational leader in Virginia and the nation. He had a deep interest in race relations and was one of the most faithful and valuable supporters of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

*Journal and Guide*  
Active in state and national educational circles, Dr. Jackson was secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association. He was also an active member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, making outstanding contributions to the suffrage program of the association. *4-22-50*  
Commenting on the work of Dr. Jackson in his column "With a Grain of Salt," Oct. 4, 1947, Dr. Arthur P. Davis said: *nonchalant*  
"The most valuable Negro

leader in Virginia. Dr. Jackson is that rare combination of scholar and man of the people. An able historian, he is also a practical leader. Most men that do the kind of scholarly research he does are cranky introverts who know little about current life and care less."

*29 Va*  
**DR. JACKSON WAS** Dr. Woodson's most dependable contact man in Virginia. About 21 years ago when Dr. Woodson wanted to distribute some of the volume of his "The Negro in Our History," he shipped the books to Dr. Jackson who supervised their distribution to the colored schools of Buckingham county.

Though busy with his work at the college, Dr. Jackson annually made reports on the voting status of the colored people of Virginia. He was constantly in demand as a public speaker and lecturer. He was founder of The Virginia Voters' League which is one of the most influential civic organizations in the state.

Dr. Jackson was a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He received his A. M. degree from Columbia University and his Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago. He began teaching at Virginia State College in 1922.

**A PROLIFIC WRITER**, Dr. Jackson's articles were published in many educational, historical and sociological periodicals. He was on the editorial staff of the Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin, and this week was listed among the editorial board members who will continue the publication of the association. Dr. Jackson was a regular contributor to the Journal of Negro History and other learned publications.

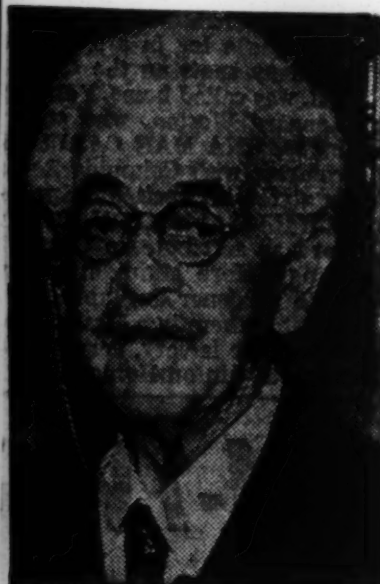
Dr. Jackson's works include "Free Negro Labor and Property Holdings-1830-60," published in 1941, "Virginia Negro Soldiers in American Revolution," and "Negro Office Holders in Virginia-1865 to 1895" published in 1946.

Within an hour of his death, Dr. Jackson was working on a

**HIS SURVIVORS INCLUDE** Mrs. Johnella Frazer Jackson, widow; four children, Mrs. Laura Fulcher, Petersburg; Luther P. Jackson Jr., Newark, N. J.; Edward Jackson, instructor in music, Jefferson High School, Charlottesville; and John Tevis Jackson, student at Peabody High School, Petersburg.

Also five sister, Mrs. Rose Claughton, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Anne Hodge, Mrs. Mattie Wilson, and Mrs. Byrd Jackson, all of Kansas City, and Mrs. Arlene Washington, Chicago; one brother, Wilbur Jackson, Chicago.





FREEMAN (Pop) MURRAY

## Last Rites Held for Pop Murray

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—Funeral services for Freeman H. M. (Pop) Murray, 90, of 813 Princess St., were held at 11 a.m., Friday

(today), at the Roberts Methodist Church, 600 S. Washington St., the Rev. C. A. Scott, officiating.

Burial was in the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, Washington.

Mr. Murray, retired head of the AFRO-AMERICAN proofreading department, died on Monday of injuries suffered when he was hit by an automobile about 6:30 p.m., Sunday. He was rushed to Alexandria Hospital suffering from two broken legs and a brain concussion.

*Pop Murray*

The veteran newspaperman was injured at Washington and Oronoco Sts., about three blocks from his home, while taking his regular evening walk.

A native of Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Murray had lived in Alexandria 67 years. He attended schools in Cincinnati and after graduation from high school, taught at Covington, Ky.

Not satisfied with his education, he took science and language courses at Howard University. He also studied languages at home and could read German, Latin, Greek and French.

### Set Several Precedents

Mr. Murray, who once worked as a proofreader with the Cincinnati

nati Inquirer, was one of the first Federal Government appointees from Ohio under Civil Service.

He took a post in the Records and Pension Division of the War Department in 1883. He retired from Government Service in 1920.

The well known newspaperman was founder of two weekly newspapers, the Alexandria Home News and the Washington Tribune. Both papers are now out of existence. He also founded the Murray Brothers Printing Company at 920 U St., N.W.

### Pioneer in Rights Fight

He was director of the Alexandria Dramatic Club, a Sunday school teacher and primary school director of the Roberts Methodist Church, and was an early member of the Niagara Movement, a pioneer civil rights organization.

Besides his wife, Mrs. Delilah Murray (they recently celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary), he is survived by:

Two sons, F. Morris Murray of Washington and William Murray, a local attorney; two daughters, Miss Florence Murray, of New York City, and Mrs. Kathleen Luckett; 16 grandchildren and 22 great-grandchildren.

## THIS WEEK

Freeman Murray  
Lived Full Life  
Store House of  
Knowledge  
90-Years Young

### By RALPH MATTHEWS

Until the other night, we around the AFRO liked to think of Freeman (Pop) Murray as being an indestructible old man.

The term "old" is used advisedly, referring only to his unruly shock of snow-white hair, his weather-beaten face and his intimate knowledge of things which transpired long before most of us were born.

His spirit was that of an adolescent.

In his outlook on life his optimism and his perennial joy, he was younger than any of us, who found it difficult to match him either in his energy or his wit, both of which seemed to in-

crease with the years.

### 90 When Fatally Injured

He was 90 years old when he died, Monday night, as a result of being struck by an automobile while taking his evening constitutional near his Alexandria, Va., home.

Just as we expected, Pop did not just lay down and pass away from creaking joints and aching bones. Pop would have downed the guilty writer like a never-dying thing like that bloodhound and show him where Pop was struck down by the fates, because he had no intention of just cashing in his chips on his own accord. He loved life too much.

Maybe his books or maybe his irrepressible desire to spread a little sunshine as long as he could gave him the desire to linger on, because he knew that any other way would have caused more suffering to those who knew and loved him than it would to himself, and Pop didn't like to make others suffer.

To spare others their tears, he lived on and on, nearing the century mark.

Remembered as Young Man

Pop was a proofreader for many, many years, although he did not join us until he had already spent a full and useful life in which a colored character and had retired from government service, to which he had given more than 50 years of his abilities.

We remember him best as a young man in his 80's, braving the worst storms of winter and the hottest days of summer commuting daily between his Alexandria home and Baltimore, while younger workers lacked the intellectual fortitude to combat the elements. Come hell or high water, Pop was always at his post.

Pop was more than our proofreader. He was our storehouse of knowledge, our reservoir of elusive and forgotten lore, our watchdog of split infinitives, undotted "i's" and uncrossed "t's."

He was our literary disciplinarian, the kindly schoolmaster hauling us off to the woodshed when we misbehaved.

Oracle of the AFRO

No one, from the editor down to the last cub reporter, disputed Pop about facts and dates, or the spelling of proper names; and we all took our medicine with good grace when Pop called us on the carpet.

To those who take seriously the weaving of words into a fabric of thought, the plaudits of a million readers were dwarfed by a nod of approval after our copy had

passed by Pops incisive weather eye and was spared his ruthless blue pencil.

Those materialistic mentalities on our staff who think in terms of pay envelopes, clocks and man-hours spent in production probably thought that Pop was wasting time when, instead of merely making a correction and letting it go, he took time out to track down the guilty writer like a bloodhound and show him where he made his mistake.

This was a service for which the company could never pay, because in the long run it reduced the need of tracking one down about that particular mistake again and Pop not only did a job of trying to improve the literary quality of our paper, but he tried to improve the human beings who went into its making as well.

Had Varied Interests

But, Pop's life was not confined solely to the field of printer's ink, galley proofs and lino slugs. No, he had many and varied interests.

Among them was his interest in art in all its forms — music, drama, painting, sculpture — and he published a book dealing with the race in which he made a survey of all of the statues in the public parks throughout the nation in which a colored character appeared.

He was also one of the organizers of the Niagara Movement, out of which grew our present NAACP.

He was an active member of the National Geographic Society and a recognized authority on science and other kindred subjects. He was also a great pacifist and believed in the extension of peace and freedom and the dignity of man.

It is perhaps to his liking that his very death should be a symbol of the cause to which he dedicated his life.

By being struck down by an automobile, a machine devised to bring comfort and convenience to man in peace, he proved how much more deadly must be the instruments designed intentionally for war.

If an innocent vehicle operated by an equally innocent driver can be so deadly to both the driver and the victim while both are going about the pursuits of peace, how much more deadly and wicked must it be when men deliberately use their knowledge of science and machinery to create weapons for the sole purpose of destroying their fellow man?

This is the lesson left with us by Freeman H. M. Murray, just

at the time when our national leaders and those of other nations are engaged in a head-long armament race which can have no other result except the destruction of our civilization.

If this lesson alone can be learned before it is too late, then we can say that Pop Murray did not die in vain.

## Historic Alexandria Pays Tribute to 'Pop' Murray

ALEXANDRIA, Va. —The

residents off this historic town all ages and races, paid final respects to one of their most honored citizens, Freeman H. M. (Pop) Murray, 90, of 813 S. Princess St., Friday.

Funeral services for the prominent newspaperman and civic leader, who died early last week of injuries sustained when he was struck by an automobile, were held in the Roberts Chapel Methodist Church, 600 S. Washington St., at 11 a.m., Friday.

A strange silence seemed to envelope the city as members of both races, young and old, gathered in and around the humble edifice to view the remains of "our wise, beloved citizen."

Called 'Wise Counsellor'

"Many of you here today, who are the pillars of this church, sat at the feet of this wise counsellor (Mr. Murray) to hear his words of wisdom," declared the Rev. C. A. Scott, pastor, who officiated.

Mr. Murray, retired head of the AFRO-AMERICAN proofreading department, had spent several years as a Sunday school teacher and primary school director of the Roberts Chapel Methodist Church.

"He was blessed with a long and active and fruitful life," the Rev. Mr. Scott said. "He left an immortal impression on those with whom he worked and the citizens of this community."

### In Alexandria 67 Years

A native of Cleveland, Mr. Murray was reared in Cincinnati. He came to Alexandria 67 years ago to take a post with the Federal Government in the Records and Pension Division of the War Department. He retired from Government Service in 1920.

The veteran newspaperman at-

tended schools in Cincinnati and taught at Covington, Ky.

Not satisfied with his education, he took science and language courses at Howard University. He also studied languages at home and could read German, Latin, Greek and French.

Mr. Murray, who once worked as a proofreader with the Cincinnati Inquirer, was founder of two weekly newspapers, the Alexandria Home News and the Washington Tribune. Both papers are now out of existence.

He also founded a printing company in Washington, which is still being operated by members of his family.

Besides being active in church and newspaper work, Mr. Murray was director of the Alexandria Dramatic Club, and was an early member of the Niagara Movement, a pioneer civil rights organization.

He gave a series of lectures on "Negroes in Art and Sculpture," and assisted one of his daughters in publishing three books.

### Wife, 4 Children Survive

Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Delilah Murray; two sons, F. Morris Murray of Washington, and William Murray, a local attorney; two daughters, Miss Florence Murray of New York City and Mrs. Kathleen Luckett; 15 grandchildren and 20 great-grandchildren.

Pallbearers were A. C. Moore, Ossie Robinson, William A. Skinner, A. S. Hamilton, Edward W. Dixon and Leon S. Hammond.

Burial was in Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, Washington.



# Mr. F. H. M. Murray, Noted Alexandrian Killed When Run Down by Motor Car

Alexandria, Va.—Funeral services for F. H. M. Murray, 91, who died Sunday, February 19, will be held at Roberts Chapel, M. E. Church, South Alfred St., Friday.

Mr. Murray, who lives at 813 Princess Street, was struck by a car at the corner of Oronoco and Washington Streets, at 5:05 Sunday when he was returning home from his granddaughter's house, Mrs. Mary Martin. He died less than 24 hours after he was rushed to the Alexandria Hospital, where he died in his early youth. For thirteen years before his retirement about six years ago, he was chief proof-reader for the Afro-American Newspapers, working in Baltimore, where the paper was published, and traveling from his home to Baltimore four days a week, although he was then in his eighties.

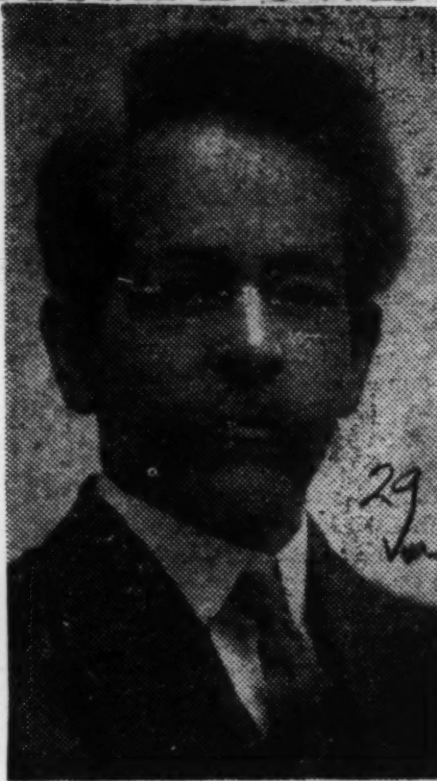
In his earlier days in Alexandria, he and his sons published the Alexandria Home News, the only recognized Negro newspaper ever operated by Negroes in this city. For a while he attended Howard University to study chemistry. He he never fully regained consciousness. Hospital officials said that he sustained injuries of the head and fractures of both legs.

At his side when he died were his wife, Mrs. Delilah Murray; his sons, William McKinley and F. Morris Murray, his daughters, Florence Murray of New York and Kathleen Lockett of this city, and several grandchildren.

The car was driven by a young white physician of the city, Dr. William A. Fuller, who was at the hospital almost continuously after Mr. Murray was taken there until he died.

## Full Life

Mr. Murray settled in Alexandria, rather than Washington, because he preferred life in a small town and because his wife's people came from Virginia. He held the War Department position for 37 years, resigning to work with his sons at the Murray Brothers' Printing Company in Washington, which he had helped them to found, having been a printer in his



F. H. M. MURRAY

wrote articles for a number of newspapers and magazines and lectured in several cities on the subject of "Black Folks in Art and Sculpture." The culmination of these lectures was a book written by Mr. Murray and published by his sons in 1916, titled "The Emancipated and the Freed in American Art and Sculpture."

Mr. Murray married Laura Hamilton in Cincinnati in 1885 and brought her to Alexandria with him. She bore him five children. After her death he married Delilah Harrie and to them were born two children. Surviving him are four children: F. Morris Murray, Washington; William McKinley Murray of Alexandria; Florence Murray of New York; and Kathleen Lockett of Alexandria; fifteen grand children and twenty great grand children.

# Noted Farm Teacher-Tutor Buried; Assisted Dr. Carver

PETERSBURG, Va. — Impressive funeral services were held last Friday for George W. Owens, retired teacher-trainer of agricultural education at Virginia State College, and founder of the New Farmers of America.

Services were held in St. Stephens Episcopal Church with the Rev. R. L. Gordon officiating, assisted by Dr. R. P. Daniel, president of Virginia State. Interment was in Blandford Cemetery.

## Dr. Carver's Aide

Mr. Owens was graduated with distinction from Kansas State Agricultural College in 1899, after which Booker T. Washington employed him as an assistant to the late Dr. George Washington Carver who was agricultural research director at Tuskegee Institute.

He came to Virginia State College, then Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, as agricultural director in 1908 serving until 1927, and thereafter supervised vocational agriculture departments in the State. The college's agricultural building was named for him.

Mr. Owens is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pearl M. Owens; two daughters, Mrs. M. O. Moore and Miss Anna E. Owens; a son, George A. Owens of Washington; and two sisters, Mrs. Emma T. Baker of Cincinnati and Mrs. Elizabeth Twyman of Denver.

# Prof. Owens Dies, Was New Farmers Founder

PETERSBURG, Va. — Funeral services were held on Friday, for George Washington Owens, retired teacher-trainer, agricultural education and founder of the New Farmers of America.

Prof. George Washington Owens was born and raised on a Kansas livestock farm, not far from Manhattan. He was educated in the rural schools near his birthplace and was graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural College with distinction, in 1899. Immediately following his graduation, he was employed by Dr. Booker T. Washington as an assistant to Dr. George Washington Carver, then head of the agriculture department and later director of the agricultural research at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

In 1908, Professor Owens was called to Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, later known as Virginia State College, to establish the agricultural program of that institution. He served as the head of the agricultural department until 1927.

The part he played in the founding and development of the New Farmers Of America is regarded as one of his major achievements. In recognition of his contribution to the cause of agricultural development in the State of Virginia, State officials named the agricultural building on the college campus in his honor.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pearl M. Owens, two daughters, Mrs. M. O. Moore and Miss Anna E. Owens; a son, George A. Owens, of Washington, and two sisters, Mrs. Emma T. Baker of Cincinnati and Mrs. Elizabeth Twyman of Denver.



# Hinton's Plane Explodes in Air

War Reporter Was  
Near Korean Front

ONE MAN RESCUED

Wife Collapsed on

Getting Official Word

NORFOLK, Va. (NNPA) —

Mrs. Albert Lucius Hinton was informed officially last Friday night by the State Department that her husband, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and NNPA war correspondent, died in an airplane crash in the vicinity of Oshima Island, on his way to the battle front in Southern Korea, July 27.

She collapsed on receipt of the telegram from Washington and was given sedatives by her family physician, Dr. G. Hamilton Evans.

Covered by \$10,000 Policy  
Mr. Hinton, the first colored correspondent casualty in any war, was covered by \$10,000 special insurance.

At Baltimore, Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers and chairman and editorial director of the National Negro Press Association, said: "Mr. Hinton's death is a great shock to the newspaper fraternity." A replacement for Mr. Hinton will be sent to the war zone immediately.

The pool of newspapers Mr. Hinton was representing as war correspondent included the AFRO, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Atlanta Daily World, the Chicago Defender, the Kansas City Call, the Cleveland Call and Post and the Houston Informer.

AFRO'S Hicks Named First  
Early reports of the crash into the ocean Far East Air Force twin-engine C-47 courier plane, bound from Tokyo to Korea, about 30 miles south of Tokyo, named James L. Hicks, AFRO-AMERICAN war correspondent, as one of

the four missing newsmen on the ill-fated plane.

The plane's manifest, however, listed Mr. Hinton along with James O. Supple, Chicago Sun-Times; Maximilien Philonenko, French News agency, and Stephen Simmons, Manchester Guardian and London Picture Post.

From Tokyo it was reported last Friday that Japanese fishermen had found the wreckage of a C-47 transport plane that plunged into the sea with 26 persons.

One Survivor Picked Up  
One survivor was located by rescue planes and a helicopter was sent out. Search for the other 25 was pressed by an air rescue squadron. The helicopter was sent from Oshima, an island at the mouth of Sagami gulf, near the scene of the crash.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said fishermen also picked up some life jackets and personal effects. The C-47 was on a regular flight to Kyushu, southernmost Japanese island. No explanation for the crash was given.

The plane left Haneda airport, outside Tokyo at 4:05 a.m. (2:05 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, Wednesday, for the southern Japanese base and was airborne only half an hour when it crashed into the sea. The weather in the Tokyo area was good at the time.

Brings Total to Eight  
Newsmen going into the Korean battle area usually fly to southern Japanese bases and transfer there into craft heading into Korea.

The four reporters who were casualties of the crash bring to eight the number of newsmen killed in the Korean war. Two were killed by enemy fire and two are missing on battlefields.

Prior to leaving Tokyo for Korea, Mr. Hinton filed a 2100-word cable covering his more than 8000-mile plane trip and his observations in Hawaii, Wake Island and Japan.

Hicks and Hinton traveled together all the way to Japan, but were separated on the last hop to Korea when Hicks was sent to the war zone with the first consignment of correspondents to be shipped out after their arrival.

Had it not been for this trick of fate, both reporters would have been on the fatal airplane which left Tokyo, Thursday morning.

Newsman Was on Leave  
Mr. Hinton, managing editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, was on leave but was loaned to the National Negro Newspaper Association pool of which Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO-AMERICAN

Native of Virginia

Mr. Hinton was born in Portsmouth, Va., studied in the Norfolk public schools, was graduated from Elizabeth City, N.C.) State College and studied further at Howard University. He joined the staff of the Journal and Guide in 1931 and served successively as reporter, city editor, managing editor, and associate editor, his present position.

Mr. Hinton's wife is the former Miss Dovie Collins of Norfolk. He has four children: Albert Jr., 11; Lelia, 8; Carl, 5, and Gail, 4. Also surviving him are his mother, Mrs. O. D. Hinton, Boston; five sisters, Mrs. Daisy Oliver, Mrs. Flora Brown, Mrs. Mabel Grey, Mrs. Emma Bell and Miss Dorothy Hinton, and a brother, Leonard Hinton.

Covering War

## Crash Fatal To Reporter

TOKYO—Albert L. Hinton, 46, associate editor of the Journal and Guide (Norfolk, Va.) last

became the first Negro war correspondent to lose his life in any theater of action when an army transport plane crashed down at sea and twenty-four persons besides himself lost their lives.

James L. Hicks, another colored correspondent, was first believed to have been on the plane but it was later discovered that he had taken another.

According to Army information only one of twenty-six passengers, a Neisei serviceman (a sergeant) survived the crash that took place about ninety miles out of Tokyo. The plane was a C-47, a courier transport used for such service by General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo.

The mishap occurred early Thursday morning and not long after the Neisei serviceman was picked up at sea. The plane's wreckage was found by Japanese fishermen Friday but no

trace of the other passengers was found.

## FOUR CORRESPONDENTS

It is understood that four of those lost were correspondents, all white except Hinton. One was an American out of Chicago another French, and the other British. The plane crashed on an early dawn flight to a take-off point for the Korean war front. Prior to his taking off Hinton had filed a 2,100 word cable to his press headquarters, and it was his first story on this assignment.

A few years ago, Hinton flew to the Virgin Islands to cover the inauguration of William H. Hastie (now Federal Judge) as the first Negro Governor of the island territory. Among other big stories he covered for the Journal and Guide was the third Scottsboro trial, the Columbia, Tenn., riot trials, and the celebrated mass trial of alleged lynchings at Greenville, S. C.

In 1946 he was responsible for a public service award to the Journal and Guide for a series of articles exposing shameful conditions in public schools in Princess Anne County. The award was through the Wendell Willkie Journalism Foundation in March, 1947.

Hinton's Korean assignment besides being for the Journal and Guide was also as a pool correspondent for six other NNPA member papers. He was a native of Portsmouth, Va., and attended both Elizabeth City (N. C.) State College and Howard University.

## LEAVES WIDOW, FOUR CHILDREN

Besides his widow, the former Miss Dovie Collins of Norfolk, he is survived by four children: Albert Jr., 11; Lelia, 8; Carl, 5 and Gail, 4. He also leaves a widowed mother, Mrs. O. D. Hinton, five sisters and one brother who reside in Boston, Mass.

## Hinton's Wife Notified

NORFOLK, Va. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Albert Lucius Hinton was informed officially last Friday night by the State Department that her husband, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and NNPA war correspondent, died in an airplane crash in the vicinity of Oshima Island, on his way to the battle front in southern Japanese bases and

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She collapsed on receipt of the telegram from Washington and was given sedatives by her family physician, Dr. G. Hamilton Evans.

At Baltimore, Carl Murphy, president of the Afro American newspapers and chairman and editorial director of the National Negro Press Association, said a replacement for Mr. Hinton will be sent to the war zone immediately.

The pool of newspapers Mr. Hinton was representing as a war correspondent included the Afro, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Atlanta Daily World, the Chicago Defender, the Kansas City Call, the Cleveland Call and Post and the Houston Informer.

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From Tokyo it was reported last Friday that Japanese fishermen had found the wreckage of a C-47 transport plane that plunged into the sea with twenty-six persons aboard.

One survivor was located by rescue planes and a helicopter was sent out. Search for the other twenty-five was pressed by an air rescue squadron. The helicopter was sent from Oshima, an island at the mouth of Sagami gulf, near the scene of the crash.

General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said fishermen also picked up some life jackets and personal effects. The C-47 was on a regular flight to Kyushu, southernmost Japanese island. No explanation for the crash was given.

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Newsmen going into the Korean battle area usually fly to southern Japanese bases and

transfer there into craft heading into Korea. The four reporters who were casualties of the crash bring to eight the number of newsmen killed or missing in the Korean war. Two were killed by enemy fire and two are missing on battlefields.





## Albert L. Hinton

The tragic death of Albert L. Hinton, war correspondent, in a plane crash off Tokyo, is a grim reminder of the uncertainties and hazards of war.

Mr. Hinton, 46, associate editor of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, had volunteered to cover the war for his newspaper and six other newspapers of the National Negro Publishers' Association, the AFRO among them, and was on his way to the war front in Korea.

A stickler for accuracy and honesty, Al Hinton, in nearly a score of years in newspaper work, had accomplished more than many less talented accomplished in a lifetime.

He rose rapidly from reporter to city editor, to managing editor and finally to associate editor—each step being made on merit. He was a newspaperman's kind of newspaper man.

No swivel-chair reporter, he was a tireless worker whose main objective was to get the job done. He did not mind business with pleasure and had little truck with clock-watchers and time-wasters.

Quiet and unassuming, slow to anger, he nevertheless could make himself heard and felt when the occasion arose. He had none of the vices which hamper so many promising journalists. He loved his family and his home and commanded the respect of all who came to know him.

He was as much a casualty of the war as any soldier killed by the enemy. He risked his life in order that thousands of persons, far removed from the dangers of war, might get the news.

His passing leaves a void, not only on his newspaper, but in the newspaper fraternity as well. His familiar by-line will be missed by thousands of readers who regularly followed his opinions in his column, "Behind the Headlines," and in the scholarly editorials that he wrote.

Knowing him as we did, we somehow feel that he would not have us be tearful at this time but rather that we take heart in the words of John Greenleaf Whittier who wrote:

*Life is ever lord of Death*

*And Love can never lose its own.*

## Lost as Plane Goes Down on Way To Korea

**Call**  
**Albert Hinton**

**Missing On Way**

**To War Front**

TOKYO. — Albert L. Hinton,

46, war correspondent for The Call and six other NNPA pool papers, was one of 25 persons missing and presumed lost in the crash of an American

plane off the Japanese coast early last Thursday morning.

Hinton, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., was en route to Korea to cover the war for the Journal and Guide, The Call, the Baltimore Afro-American, the Cleveland Call and Post, the Chicago Defender, the Houston Informer and the Atlanta Daily World.

The plane, a General Headquarters Courier, went down south of Oshima island and there was only one survivor, it was announced by General MacArthur's headquarters.

**25 Are Lost**

It was believed that the 25 reported missing are lost. Four of those aboard were newspaper men. The others were crew members and service personnel.

The plane left Haneda airport near Tokyo at 4:05 o'clock Thursday morning (12:05 a.m. Wednesday, CST) on a regular run to Kyushu, Japanese island nearest Korea.

The other correspondents aboard were James O. Supple, Chicago Sun-Times; Macmillen, Philoneneko, Agencie Francais Presse; and Stephen Simmons of the Hilton Press and London Picture Post.

Prior to departing from Tokyo for Korea, Hinton filed a 2,100 word cable covering his more than 8,000-mile plane trip and his observation in Hawaii, Wake Island and Japan. (The Call will publish this release next week.)

Hinton was associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide in Norfolk, Va., and was lent to the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association as a war correspondent in Korea.



They have four children, Albert, Jr., 11; Lelia, 8; Carl, 5; and Cale, 4.

Hinton also is survived by his mother, Mrs. O. D. Hinton; five sisters and one brother, all of whom live in Boston. His father, a retired letter carrier in Norfolk, is deceased.

**LOST AT SEA**—Albert L. Hinton, war correspondent who was lost when a plane crashed en route from Japan to the Korean war front. Hinton, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide in Norfolk, was going to Korea as a pool correspondent for the Negro Newspaper Publishers association. His stories would have appeared in THE CALL, the Guide and six other newspapers. Dispatches which he wrote before boarding the plane which crashed appear in this issue.

Hinton was born in Portsmouth, Va. He studied in the Norfolk public schools, was a graduate of the Elizabeth City, N. C., State college and studied further at Howard university. He joined the staff of the Journal and Guide in 1931 and served successively as reporter, city editor, managing editor and associate editor, his present position.

Always a fearless and brilliant reporter, Hinton a few years ago flew to the Virgin Islands to cover the inauguration of Governor William H. Hastie. Among the big stories he covered were the third Scottsboro boy's trial at Decatur, Ala., the rioting trials at Columbia, Tenn., and the celebrated mass trial of the alleged lynchers at Greenville, S. C.

A remarkable series of articles constituting an expose of school conditions in Princess Anne county, Va., in 1946 was the basis of the public service award to the Journal and Guide by the Wendell Willkie Journalism Foundation in March, 1947. The award was personally presented by President Truman at the National Press club in Washington.

Hinton's wife is the former Miss Dovey Collins of Norfolk.



## Albert Lucius Hinton -- Journalist; Requiescat In Pace

THE OFFICERS and staff of this newspaper, all of its numerous family of readers, and the profession of journalism have lost, in the tragic line-of-duty death of ALBERT LUCIUS HINTON one of the truly fine members of the Fourth Estate.

From all of us here at the JOURNAL AND GUIDE he long ago won our respect for the deep sense of integrity which he invariably exemplified, for his abiding loyalty to his paper and all it had stood for over the decades, for his unfailingly humanitarian instincts, and for his undeviating adherence to professional and personal principles of the highest order.

In a keenly competitive field, he never let the transiently sensational or the momentarily popular sway him from the fundamentally sound course of a good reporter or editor.

He realized early in his journalistic apprenticeship that the public's faith in the accuracy, in the truth, of what a newspaper prints cannot be idly ignored nor shaken without risking enduring penalties. He was thorough. He was a stickler for details. He was a perfectionist. He was deliberate and painstaking. He wanted, as would any newspaperman worthy of the name, to be first with the story—but above everything he wanted the story to be right.

MR. HINTON was a man of studious bent and independent thinking but he never fretted because his individual ideas might be at some variance to the paper's established policies. He would frankly state his views in conferences, but if they did not prevail he cheerfully and with quiet enthusiasm proceeded to carry out the policy which did prevail. He long ago realized that a newspaper has many individuals with many individual views, but could only be great if each contributed his best, without reservation, to the execution of the paper's programs and policies. He was the kind of man who would have resigned if he felt he had to do

otherwise.

When, in 1931, he joined this newspaper's staff as a reporter he was without prior experience in the field. But he applied himself assiduously to learning the job to be done. He retained every lesson. Of a scholarly bent and blessed with a retentive mind, he progressed rapidly and served the paper with distinction as reporter, city editor, feature editor, managing editor, and associate editor.

Merely first-rate technical skills are not enough in any field, and especially in the field of weekly Negro journalism it has never been enough. One has to have a sense of dedication to the task to which that press has historically applied itself. He must be willing to pass up more attractive material rewards which his talents might get him in other fields. He must brave but without ostentation. He must hew to the line, get the story at all costs, and get it right.

No worthwhile things in life come easily. MR. HINTON went after the big stories whatever the dangers. He covered stories in openly hostile situations, dozens of them. This writer can recall, for instance, with what keenness he jumped into an auto with us to speed to Windsor, N. C., to cover the WALES case, wherein hundreds of inflamed men and boys of the other race had surrounded and fired hundreds of bullets into WALES' home, eventually setting it afire and killing WALES and his sister.

The crowd was still there and the embers of the home were still smoldering, but MR. HINTON never suggested that the danger the crowd might quickly transfer its hatred to the only two Negroes who showed up might make it wiser for us to retire.

He went to Decatur, Ala., to cover the third SCOTTSBORO CASE trial, he went to Columbia, Tenn., to cover the riots case, and he went to Greenville, S. C., to report the trial of men accused of lynching WILLIE EARLE.

He covered routine stories, dull stories too; it made no difference to him. He had a job to do and he did it magnificently, always.

When the opportunity came to be the first to go to Korea, he was quick to grasp it and the JOURNAL AND GUIDE was proud to release him on leave of absence to the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to be its "pool" correspondent because it knew he would get the story that needed to be told.

Only a "pool" correspondent could get immediate accreditation from the Army and the cooperating papers wanted a proven campaigner. It is a matter of record, and a further proof of MR. HINTON's fearlessness, that he had no immediate rivals for the assignment. To him and to others of his caliber, however, it represented a real challenge.

It can be stated without reservation that his superiors trusted and relied on his judgment unhesitatingly, and that those who worked with and under him liked him as a man and respected him as a journalist. This regard extended beyond those immediately associated with MR. HINTON; his fellows in the profession chose him to head the Editorial Society of the Publishers Association.

We could not close this tribute to MR. HINTON without reference to his role as husband and father. Most of the hours he was not working he spent with his wife and four children. He was not a demonstrative person, but even casual observation of his home life was enough to indicate that he was deeply devoted to his family.

He used his vacation each summer to visit his mother, sisters, and brother who moved to Boston after the death of his father. A man of this character will be sorely missed by his family, but they can find solace, at least, in knowing that he died performing one of the tasks he had dedicated himself to doing with distinction. No man wants to die, but we are confident that if he had to choose a way of going, MR. HINTON would have preferred to go doing the thing he loved best—reporting and interpreting the news.

His life and works, his traits of

character, and his devotion to duty should serve as an inspiration to all who aspire to eminence in his field. He will be missed as a man and as a journalist.

*Requiescat in pace.*

## The Passing Scene

### Albert Hinton Left Record Worthy Of Emulation

By P. B. YOUNG

ALBERT LUCIUS HINTON, associate editor of the Journal and Guide until his tragic death, was a newspaperman's newspaperman. During the last five years of his career he was invited to accept a place on the staff of practically every large Negro newspaper in the United States.

Mr. Hinton's first love was the Journal and Guide, and his devotion to the aims and ideals of the paper of his original choice was so deep and so constant that it could not be shaken over the twenty-year period he labored with us.

He had filled consecutively nearly every place of responsibility on the editorial staff of the paper, rising from one degree of responsibility to another.

HE POSSESSED A QUALITY of loyalty that was not only admirable but that was rare in his day and generation. This was ingrained in the man's character. With him loyalty was a matter of principle; a law governing his conduct. He placed it above material things. With him it was the essence of honor. If it was his to choose between personal glory and loyalty to principle he would choose principle.

His life was phrased in the words of Disraeli: "Principle is ever my motto, not expediency."

He also possessed a quality of courage that would lend distinction to any man's life. Physical courage is not rare. It is an essential ingredient in the makeup of a man, but in the real crises, in the clutches, physical courage is not enough.

Moral courage is the germ that makes physical courage worth while. Albert Hinton had moral courage.

HE HAD THE COURAGE TO DO the right thing when to do something less would have been more popular, safer, and productive of more personal gain. He had a keen sense of duty, and where duty called he was ready and anxious to go. If there were hazards in the performance of any duty they were resolved in his broad philosophy which included the conception that right living in itself was a hazard, and that "simple duty hath no place for fear."

His tragic passing in the line of duty recalls the words of Woodrow Wilson: "There is no question what the roll of honor



MR. YOUNG



in America is. The roll of honor consists of the names of men who have squared their conduct by ideals of duty."

\* \* \*

HE LIVED AND LABORED in an interracial climate which made the performance of his duties at times delicate and tedious. His assignments occasionally carried him into situations that were hostile to his mission.

He never had to retreat. He never failed. His keen discernment, his broad understanding, and his statesman-like handling of people and problems combined to effect a distillation of light and tolerance where there might have been darkness and disaster. His epitaph might well be compressed into the following lines:

"Life's race well run,  
Life's work well done,  
Life's victory won,  
Now cometh rest."

## Norfolk Daily Paper Pays *Journal and Guide* Tribute To Albert Hinton

From the (Norfolk) Virginian Pilot

some of the inequalities about which he wrote. *Sept. 8-5-36* wrong, and maybe sometime the thing that is new and bright and right will come into being.

Now that the State Department has confirmed the news of the death of Albert L. Hinton, associate editor of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, in a plane crash near Tokyo on Thursday, the Virginian-Pilot may express its sympathy to a good neighbor in journalism that has lost a member of its family, and its regret over the loss to the profession of one of its competent craftsmen.

Mr. Hinton could go to the crusades, but he always wrote with the restraint and the urbanity that marks the sophisticated craftsman and never in the strident tones of sensationalism. That right touch of his was needed in places the Journal and Guide had confidently sent him in recent years. Several years ago, his paper sent him to Tennessee to cover an ugly racial conflict in that State. Three years ago Willie Earle, a young Negro, was lynched in Greenville, S. C. A searching national spotlight was focussed on the community. Some of the most noted American reporters sat in the press gallery of the trial that followed the crime. Mr. Hinton was in the gallery representing the Journal and Guide. The cure for the crime was not found in the Greenville court, but it may be in point to note that the community is now working on a long-range plan for the betterment of opportunity for its minority race. There is talk of setting in Greenville a "Southern pattern" of interracial cooperation.

When his plane crashed, Mr. Hinton was en route to Korea to cover another big story and to add another chapter to a colorful and distinguished newspaper career. Three times the Norfolk Journal and Guide has won the Willkie Award for distinguished public service. One of the awards was credited directly to Mr. Hinton's reportorial work. It was for his exploration of a too often neglected field of newspaper coverage—the inequality of public school facilities between the white and colored school populations of the State. Like most of Mr. Hinton's assignments over the score of years he had been with the Guide, the undertaking proved productive. The work of the journalist who died off the coast of Japan courageously on an assignment that he knew involved a large element of personal risk counted in the remedying of

*Norfolk*  
Journalists like Albert Hinton (and there were others like him at Greenville) know that they can not count the result of today's work today. They must go on striking, day after day—endlessly—at the thing that is



# Warm Tributes Paid Hinton

IN THE UNFORTUNATE and untimely death of Albert L. Hinton the Negro press loses one of its most outstanding personalities. His passing was in the typical courageous manner in which he performed his every duty. As Negro journalism's first casualty in this latest continuance of the fight to establish democracy throughout the world, Albert Hinton died as every man might wish to die, in the faithful performance of the job for which his destiny selected him.

The Negro Newspaper Publishers Association honors him at the same time it extends its heartfelt sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Albert Lucius Hinton and his family. *Pat. 8-5-50*

In the years to come his four children may take comfort in the heritage of indomitable courage and devotion to his chosen responsibility that will forever be regarded as a measure of true greatness among men. His work will stand as an inspiration to those he has left to complete the job he so nobly began.

**DOWDELL DAVIS**  
President, Negro  
Newspaper Publishers  
Association.

I read in an AP release the tragedy that befell Albert L. Hinton and other correspondents and passengers of the illfated plane on the run from Tokyo to the battle lines in Korea.

I came to know Mr. Hinton during my two years in the mechanical department at the "Guide" during '42, '43, '44 and, as I am sure you will agree, once you know him, his sterling character and his even temperament are unforgettable gems he leaves with you for all time.

His family and the "Guide" staff will find him hard to replace. Although I am extending the heartfelt sympathy of my wife and myself to his family, we are still entertaining the hope that somehow, somewhere he will be found safe and well.

**CHARLES C. NORTH**,  
Miami, Florida

I WAS SHOCKED beyond words to hear of Hinton's tragic fate. I first got the news that it was Hicks. I wondered about Hinton

and called the office Friday night, July 28, to see what they had on the story. They confirm that it was Hinton instead of Hicks. I still did not want to believe the story and checked again when I got to work this morning.

Please convey my sincere sympathy to Mrs. Hinton and his family. I shall write her personally in a short while. I share the sorrow of all of you and his family.

**A. A. MORISEY**  
Winston-Salem  
Journal and Sentinel

**ALBERT L. HINTON'S** tragic death is another milestone in the advancement of the Negro press. We ask for equality and we share it with all risks as well as glory. Albert Hinton was a fearless newsman maintaining to the end the highest traditions of the profession.

**WILLIAM WALKER**  
Call and Post,  
Cleveland, Ohio

blow to the newspaper fraternity **HINTON'S DEATH** is a heavy and reading public. Few in a life time can equal the contribution he made in a 20-year span. A tireless, conscientious, precision-minded writer, he did much to raise the level of present day journalism.

My deepest sympathy to his family and the Guide. His loss is irreparable.

**BILL GIBSON**  
Afro-American  
Baltimore, Maryland

**THE KANSAS CITY CALL** is profoundly shocked and grieved at the tragic death of Albert L. Hinton. As one of Negro journalism's most highly regarded and competent workers, his loss will be irreplaceable. His sacrifice to the cause of democracy and devotion to the highest tenets of his profession will always stand as a beacon of inspiration and challenge.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Hinton and to the four children in the loss of a fine husband and father, and to the Norfolk Journal and Guide in the sacrifice of one of its most valued staff members.

**DOWDAL H. DAVIS**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**ALBERT HINTON** met his fate in the line of duty. He joins the

ranks of the immortals of the Negro press and his sacrifice in the pursuit of the facts about our grim struggle with the communist aggressors becomes a heroic chapter in our history.

**CHICAGO DEFENDER**

**CONFIRMATION OF** Associate Editor Hinton's death eliminated our hope he would eventually show up. However, his widow and children and others of us left behind can take consolation in the fact that he went down at sea in an effort to render further service in his chosen field of endeavor.

In his death the press has lost a most able and courageous member who always lived up to its highest principles.

**C. A. SCOTT**  
Editor, General Mgr.  
Atlanta Daily World

**WE HAVE JUST** learned of the probable loss of Mr. Hinton of your staff in the Pacific enroute to Korea.

The entire Louisville Defender staff joins me in this expression of sympathy. While full details have not reached us, we hope for the best in his behalf.

Kindly send us more information as soon as possible. **THE LOUISVILLE DEFENDER, INC. — FRANK L. STANLEY, PUBLISHER**

**IT IS WITH** deep regret that I read of the apparent death of Albert. The AP called us here.

There is little a man can say other than to emphasize over and over again that Albert died in the line of duty just as much as any soldier who shoulders a gun.

For my money—he was a competent and serious newspaperman. We shall miss him very much. **FLETCHER MARTIN, — LOUISVILLE DEFENDER**

**THE TRAGIC DEATH** of my esteemed friend and former editorial co-worker, Albert L. Hinton, in an airplane crash in the Pacific "in the line of duty" as a war correspondent en route to the Korean battlefield from Tokyo, shocks my family and me very deeply.

The Journal and Guide has lost one of its ablest, most loyal and conscientious editorial staff members.

The City of Portsmouth has lost a distinguished son.

The City of Norfolk and the Southern and Eastern Seaboard areas served by the Guide have lost an indefatigable and impartial public servant.

**THE NEGRO PRESS**, which Hinton worked unstintedly and unselfishly to make a credit, respected by its contemporaries, has suffered an irreparable loss.

Albert L. Hinton was a journalist and citizen who believed in humility. He practiced the principles of Christianity, human brotherhood and democracy in his every-day life, and in his relations with his fellowmen of all races, creeds and nationalities.

He was as much a casualty of Wendell Willkie's "One World" philosophy and Franklin D. Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor" policy as he was of the war in Korea, forced upon the non-Communist world by the Communist master minds in the Kremlin.

**S. A. HAYNES, BALTIMORE, MD.**

**WE ARE SHOCKED** and distressed over the possible fate of Mr. Albert Hinton. We pray for a miraculous delivery.

**JOHN MITCHELL, HAMPTON, VA.**

**REPORTED** death of Albert Hinton was a great shock to the Courier family. Pittsburgh Courier staff members personally acquainted with Mr. Hinton regarded him as a gentleman and a thorough newspaperman.

He was a perfectionist and a hard worker. He always placed his job ahead of pleasure. It will be difficult to replace him. I extend my heart felt sympathy to the Journal and Guide and to Mr. Hinton's family.

**MRS. ROBERT L. VANN**,  
President and Treasurer  
The Pittsburgh Courier.

**THE DEATH OF** Mr. Hinton in line of duty is a tragic loss to the entire newspaper profession and emphasizes the hazards to which reporters are willing to subject themselves.

He was one of the better newspaper men and his place will be hard to fill. Words cannot de-

scribe his loss.

**LOUIS R. LAUTIER**,  
Director, NNPA News Service

**HINTON'S DEATH** was upsetting as well as shocking. I had the pleasure of working with him on the Scottsboro case and Columbia Tenn., riot trial.

Without a doubt he was one of the nation's top ranking newspapermen.

**ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE**,  
News Editor,  
The Pittsburgh Courier.

**IT IS WITH THE** deepest shock that I have read of the tragic accident which has befallen Albert Hinton, your reporter on the way to the Korean situation. I have felt close to him ever since we were on the Journal and Guide staff together.

I have gloried in the thorough reporter which he always was. I am sure that the entire journalistic fraternity will mourn his passing.

**G. JAMES FLEMING**,  
Editor Who's Who in  
Colored America,  
Yonkers, N. Y.

**ALBERT L. HINTON** died as he would have wished — at the front. He was never a man to shirk an assignment or to do a "re-write" in place of the real thing.

They say he is dead. But he lives on. Every time a Journal and Guide staff member writes a good story; every time the Guide editions are extra special; every time we feel we "have something" in our stories, we'll know that he is still here.

He was on his way to cover a war being fought over ideals in which he believed. As long as those ideals survive, no one writes "thirty" to the story of Albert L. Hinton.

**—MARY V. RANSOM**

**IN THE PASSING** of Albert L. Hinton from this life to the Great Beyond, I feel qualified to judge his activities and grade them, thusly:

As a tutor (my earliest newspaper training was received at his feet), I rate him Grade A.

As a co-worker (having worked in close cooperation with him for the past twelve years), I rate him Grade A.



As a friend (having never known a truer one). I rate him Grade A.

As a neighbor (having lived next door to him for the past eight years), I rate him Grade A.

As a man (being guided by the unanimous opinion of all who knew him), I rate him Grade A.

J. ANDREW BOWLER JR.

I WILL NEVER forget Albert L. Hinton and the cause for which he died. He will always be a shining and living example by which I will direct my own life.

Being relatively new in this business, I will always remember how he gave of his depth of knowledge unselfishly and willingly as far as I was concerned.

May he go down in newspaper history as having lived and died gloriously.

—GRACE E. GREGORY

IN THE DEATH of Albert L. Hinton, journalism has lost one of its most faithful exponents and the press and public have been deprived of a most conscientious servant.

In the newspaper field, Mr. Hinton was a representative of the highest code of ethic in reporting and editing. He wrote always with malice toward none, yet his pen was trenchant. His personal life exemplified all the qualities of a gentleman and a man of honor.

He started for the war front because he felt duty called him there, and died in action. The contribution his life and work made to journalism in general, to the Negro Press in particular, and to the national welfare shall remain immeasurable.

—CLIFTON L. WILLIAMS

HIS WAS A LIFE so meaningful that words seem inadequate in reflecting its goodness. While his presence has been taken from us, the things Albert L. Hinton stood for—as a journalist, a man, and a father—will be with us forever.

—MARTHA HURSEY

ALBERT L. HINTON filled my idea of a good journalist. He performed a vital function—that of informing the public. He did not damage or defame the character of the individual; nor did he offend morals or mores; nor was he "kept" by special interests. Mr. Hinton was always identified with the welfare of the community, state, and nation.

I regret, but do not "mourn" his passing because he went the way he would have desired, fully aware of the risks and hazards of

his chosen profession. He died as he lived, in conscientious performance of his duty.

—CLARENCE H. HUNTER

ETHICAL JOURNALISM HAS lost one of its chief exponents. Mr. Hinton, the man, I have known for only a short while; but Mr. Hinton, the scholar, I have known intimately for quite some time. His personality coincided with his scholarship — a keen observer of man and society, a careful analyzer of facts, and one who knew how to synthesize relevant data for the benefit of mankind.

What I may say about him, in retrospect, can neither add nor detract from the respect he commanded from the average reader and the whole journalistic world alike.

—W. GARFIELD JONES

THE DEATH OF Albert L. Hinton is a serious blow to journalism in which he achieved distinction and a national reputation. All people who have the Christian conception of family responsibility and love and duty to children have lost a friend in his passing.

Mr. Hinton was remarkable for his patience and his integrity set him apart. Fellow-employees loved and respected him. He had a rare combination of ability and humility. He accepted unquestionably the responsibility of his position in life and expected others to do likewise. As managing editor, and later as associate editor, he expected others to act the same as adults. This was a lofty view—too idealistic for the world in which Mr. Hinton lived and labored. If we had more people of his calibre, progress toward a better world would be faster.

—THOMAS L. DABNEY

JOURNALISTS OF THE calibre of Albert L. Hinton are rare and his loss in the performance of his duty will be felt within the profession for sometime to come. Even as we make up the pages of this week's issue of the Journal and Guide which is devoted to paying tribute to Albert L. Hinton, it doesn't seem possible that death

In two years of association with Mr. Hinton on the Guide staff his kindness, his patience, and above all his ability was impressed upon a youngster fresh out of school and attempting to launch a career in an intricate field. The greatest tribute we can pay Albert L. Hinton is this one of "putting the paper to bed." He would want it that way.

Albert L. Hinton was an outstanding journalist who never let his work interfere with his desire to aid the struggling neophyte. For this he will be long remembered by those who passed through his sphere of influence.

—CALVIN M. JACOX

Strange, Mr. Hinton's career should end in the ocean. In the newsroom we always referred to his corner as the "Island of calm" in the midst of a raging sea. Yes, things get pretty hectic in a news department sometimes but we had never seen Mr. Hinton get ruffled or impatient under circumstances which would cause anyone else to "blow off."

When things look dark and I feel down in the dumps, so to speak, I shall think of Mr. Hinton saying in his quiet, friendly way, "don't let it get you down, lady."

We have lost an excellent writer and a true friend indeed.

—REBECCA B. RIDDICK

The Greatest Editor of them all has written "30" to the story of Albert Hinton. The story has been one of personal and professional integrity and of unswerving loyalty to the highest ideals of journalism. He will be missed and remembered.

—JOE SHEPHARD

Like all good reporters, Albert L. Hinton wanted to cover "the big story." That's why he was on his way to Korea. In the wreckage of the ill-fated plane in which he died, I'm sure they'll find an open typewriter and a half-finished story. Death was the heartless editor who cut it, and marked it "thirty" (finis).

His death was one of the most unpleasant and difficult stories that the Journal and Guide news staff ever handled. We had to suppress our shock, tears and heartaches—and go to press.

We all knew that Albert L. Hinton would have insisted that it be done that way.

JOHN "ROVER" JORDAN

Even as we make up the pages of this week's issue of the Journal and Guide which is devoted to paying tribute to Albert L. Hinton, it doesn't seem possible that death has written "thirty" to his career. Just as every actor knows that "the show must go on," all good newspapermen know that "the paper must go to press on time." The greatest tribute we can pay Albert L. Hinton is this one of "putting the paper to bed." He would want it that way.

—MECHANICAL STAFF  
JOURNAL AND GUIDE



# Dr. Luther P. Jackson Dies At Virginia State

PETERSBURG, Va. — (SNS) — Dr. Luther P. Jackson, 57, eminent authority on Negro history, died in his sleep Thursday at his home on the campus of Virginia State College where he was head of the department of history.

After teaching his classes Wednesday, Dr. Jackson worked on a research project until a late hour in the night before returning to his home. He was found dead in his sleep early Thursday.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Johnella Frazier Jackson, a daughter and three sons. Mrs. Menelik Jackson, of Atlanta is his niece.

A graduate of Fisk University, Dr. Jackson had been on the Virginia State faculty since 1922.

In Atlanta Thursday friends of Dr. Jackson were shocked when informed of the death of the historian. Dr. L. D. Reddick, director of the Atlanta University Library, and C. A. Bacote, professor of political science at Atlanta University, termed Dr. Jackson "one of the country's outstanding authorities on Negro history."

Last week the Virginia State professor was an honorary pallbearer at the funeral of Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Dr. Jackson was a member of the executive council of the association.

At a called meeting after the funeral of Dr. Woodson, Professor Jackson was appointed to a directorship to carry on the work of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, incorporated until the annual meeting in October.

Dr. Jackson was born in Lexington, Ky., July 11, 1892. He received his M. A. degree from Columbia University and his Ph. D. degree from the University of Chicago.

He was founder and president of the Virginia Voters League, state chairman of the Better Civic Participation of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and a member of the Virginia World War II History commission. He was also on the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council and a member of the executive committee, Virginia State NAACP.

During the last year he had lectured widely on Negro voting and political participation in the affairs of the community.

A prolific contributor to magazines and scholarly journals, he authored several books and pamphlets.

Among his books and pamphlets are "Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830-1860," "The Virginia State Teachers' Association, 1830-1860," "Virginia Negro Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War," and "Negro Office-holders in Virginia, 1865-1888."

**Dr. Luther P. Jackson, 57,  
Leading Negro Educator**

PETERSBURG, Va., April 13 (AP).—Dr. Luther P. Jackson, fifty-seven, Negro educator and head of Virginia State College's department of history, died in his sleep early today at his home on the college campus.

A specialist in the history of the Negro in Virginia, Dr. Jackson began his teaching career in South Carolina and had been on the Virginia State faculty since 1922. He was born in Lexington, Ky., and was graduated from Chandler Normal School, Lexington, and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He received a master's degree from Columbia University and his doctor's degree from the University of Chicago.

Survivors include a son, Luther P. Jackson Jr.

## The Passing Of Dr. Luther P. Jackson

IN ALL probability historians of the future will rate Dr. LUTHER P. JACKSON as the man who, on his own initiative, did more than any other of his day and age to awaken his people to the dangers of political apathy, and to the importance of an intelligent use of the ballot.

Dr. JACKSON, whose sudden passing last week is mourned by an entire nation, was essentially an historian and, as such, headed the department of history at Virginia State College. But his seemingly unbounded energies could not be confined and were projected far beyond the boundaries of the college campus, but always in the direction of civic betterment for members of his race.

For this reason, while the greatest immediate impact of his death will be felt at the college where he labored faithfully for 28 years, his passing will also leave a void on the state and national scenes which it will be almost impossible to fill. His innate friendliness and sparkling personality have been radiated over the State for so long until it will be difficult indeed to imagine that we will be without them.

A true scholar and an ardent student of history with a passion for research, it was typical of Dr. JACKSON that he was engaged in a historical research project within an hour of the time of his death. On a personal level, the Journal and Guide enjoyed a pleasant association with the deceased educator-historian over a period of years. His enlightening and widely-read column, "Rights and Duties in a Democracy," was a standard feature of our editorial pages for several years.

During his tenure as a member of the staff at Virginia State College, Dr. JACKSON at the same time made an invaluable contribution as a civic and educational leader throughout Virginia and the nation. He was founder of the Virginia Voters League, one of the state's most in-

fluential civic organizations. His annual report, "The Voting Status of Negroes in Virginia," not only represented a most comprehensive analysis of the race's voting strength in the Old Dominion, but charted its progress from year to year.

In professional circles, he served as secretary of the Virginia State Teachers Association and was constantly in demand as a lecturer and public speaker. He was also active in the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches and made many outstanding contributions to the association's suffrage program. In addition, Dr. JACKSON had served several years as director of civil liberties of the Virginia State Association of Elks, and as civic participation chairman of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia.

A prolific writer, his articles were published in many educational, historical and sociological periodicals. He was also a member of the editorial staff of the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin, and was a regular contributor to the former publication. Dr. JACKSON was, in the words of one of his columnist-colleagues of several years ago, truly "that rare combination of scholar and man of the people, an able historian and also a practical leader." His passing represents a distinct loss to the State and Nation.

## Dr. Jackson Buried in Va.

Historian, Civic  
Leader Mourned

PETERSBURG, Va. — Funeral services were held here Monday, Apr. 17, for Dr. Luther Porter Jackson, head of the history department at Virginia State College, who died in his sleep, April 12. He was 57 years old.

Dr. Jackson, a native of Lexington, Ky., and member of the Virginia State faculty for the past 28 years, was well known throughout Virginia, having taken a

leading part in its civic and political affairs since coming here from his native Kentucky.

He was one of the founders of the Virginia Trade Association and the Virginia Voters' League, of which he was president at the time of his death, and a leader in the department of civic education in the Virginia Teachers' Association.

**Author, Civic Leader**  
Born July 11, 1892, he was a graduate of Chandler Normal School, Lexington, Ky., and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and held the M. A. degree from Columbia University and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago. He was the author of many articles and pamphlets.

Subject of the thesis for his doctorate was the History of the Free Colored People of Virginia, a topic on which he was considered an authority. In addition to his educational work, Dr. Jackson was actively identified with almost every State-wide civic movement.

Among some of the organizations with which he was connected were: the Petersburg Community Chorus, Negro Organization Society, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Virginia Teachers' Association, and the State Conference of NAACP Branches.

**Taught in South Carolina**  
Dr. Jackson began his career as an educator in the schools of South Carolina, later coming to Virginia State, where he remained until his death. Like many of the professors at State, he had purchased a section in Blandford Cemetery here and was buried there.

Survivors include: His wife, Mrs. Johnella F. Jackson; one daughter, Mrs. Laura Fulcher of this city; three sons, Luther P. Jr., city editor of the Newark N. J. Herald; Edward, music instructor at Jefferson High School, Charlottesville; and John T. Jackson, local student;

One brother, Wilbur Jackson of Chicago; and five sisters. Mrs. Rose Claughton of Lexington, Mrs. Anne Hodge, Mrs. Mattie Wilson and Miss Byrd Jackson, all of Kansas City, Kan., and Mrs. Arlene Washington of Chicago.



## Retired Professor A. W. Curtis Dies

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — A. W. Curtis, professor emeritus of agriculture at West Virginia State College, died, March 23 at his home following a long illness. He would have observed his 78th birthday anniversary on May 17.

A native of Wilmington, N.C., he retired in August, 1940, after serving as a professor at the college for 46 years. He received a citation award from the college upon his retirement. He served as president of the State Teachers Association, from 1917-19 and for many years was a member of its board of directors.

### Author of Several Books

He was the author of several books which include "How to Make a Home Garden," "Guide To Victory Gardens" and "Agriculture in West Virginia Among Negroes." The department of agriculture at West Virginia State College was created under the Prof. Curtis' leadership.

Mr. Curtis was an alumnus of A. and T. College. He also did graduate work at Cornell University. He was a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; was a 32d degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the commission on education for the Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of West Virginia.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Dora T. Curtis; two children, Mrs. Alice Curtis Fort, Newburyport, Mass., and Austin W. Curtis Jr., of Detroit, three grandchildren and a brother, Cornelius Curtis of Detroit. Funeral service was March 25, in the auditorium at West Virginia State.